The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The Amherst College Boating Association unanimously resolved not to row at Saratoga.

—One thousand men have been discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the past week.

—By the breaking of the ice on a pond in South Brooklyn, on Saturday, three boys were drowned

—An election of assignee by the creditors of the bankrupt bankers Homes & Macy, of New York, resulted in the choice of J. Nelson Tappan.

—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will to-day take up the case of Sykes, who contests the Senatorial seat of Spencer, the present incumbent.

—Wm. E. Little John has declined the nomination for Mayor of Philadelphia as an independent candidate. Mayor Stokely, Republican, is now the only candidate in the field.

—The steamboat Cundinamarca, intended for navigation on the Magdalena river, has not been heard of since she left New Orleans, on the 14th of November last, for Baranquilla.

—At Columbus, O., yesterday, Emma Sheridan, aged seven years, a daughter of Michael Sheridan, found a bottle containing some poisonous liquid in a cupboard at home. She drank freely of it, and died in three hours.

—A Topeka (Ks.) dispatch gives no definite information regarding the Senatorial contest. No candidate has been nominated by either party, and the indications become stronger daily that the struggle will be a free fight between the dozen or more aspirants.

—General Humphreys, Chief of the Engineer Corps, will make his report in a few days. It will generally be in favor of the feasibility and utility of the Fort St. Philip ship canal, near the mouth of the Mississippi river. General Barnard's report will favor a system of jatties.

—The first Convention of instructors of deaf mutes in this country is in session in Worcester, Mass., discussing methods of teaching articulation to the deaf and dumb. The Convention has voted to establish a manuscript periodical in sound symbols for distribution in various institutions.

—An attempt was made on Saturday morning by the prisoners confined in the Sardis (Miss.) Jail to burn the building in order to escape. But for the prompt efforts of the sheriff, aided by citizens, the jail would have been burned and the prisoners perished with it. As it was, there was but little damage done.

—The Pacific Stock Yards in St. Louis have been purchased by the National Stock Yard Company of East St. Louis for a quarter million dollars. It is alleged that the North Missouri Yards will also be bought by the same company, and that the entire live stock business of St. Louis will soon be concentrated in East St. Louis.

—A Washington special says the nomination of General Thomas B. Van Buren to be Consul at Kanagowa, Japan, will be rejected. General Van Buren was Chief Commissioner of the United States to the Vienna Exposition, and was removed on account of charges preferred by Minister Jay. This nomination is likely to reopen the Vienna scandal.

—The Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence of the Missouri State Senate having reported that Judge Primm, of the St. Louis Criminal Court, could not be removed by address, a resolution was adopted by the House instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the matter, and if the allegations against him justify such action, to take the necessary steps for his impeachment.

—Capt. El. F. Dix, an old and prominent steamboat man of St. Louis, has been missing since Thursday evening, and his friends are beginning to feel alarmed for his safety. Capt. Dix lost a son by death about two months ago, since when he has been a good deal depressed in spirits, and it is apprehended that he may have wandered away in an aberration of mind or committed suicide in some out of the way place.

—The North Carolina Senate has passed the usury bill. The penalty fixed for charging any rate of interest exceeding eight per cent. is forfeiture of the claim. The Congressmen from North Carolina were instructed to endeavor to have a law passed fixing a uniform rate of interest throughout the country. A resolution of impeachment was introduced in the House against Judge S. A. Watts for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

—Chief Justice Waite arrived in Toledo, Ohio, on Saturday morning, to act as a pall-bearer at the funeral of the late Jessup W. Scott, whom he had known for thirty five years. He returned to Cincinnati on Saturday night, and expects to resign his positions to morrow as President and member of the Ohio State Constitutional Convention, return to Toledo on Wednesday, and leave for Washington the following day, to enter upon the discharge of his new official duties.

—In Albany, N. Y., the case of John Bride Davidson against Coyle, late partners in the manufacture of safes in New York, was advanced on Saturday sufficiently before the referee to obtain an accounting, which showed that safes and sideboards had been freely ordered by members of the late Tammany ring for them selves and friends, and were furnished with the understanding on the part of Davidson that they were not to be paid for. About sixty thousand dollars' worth of property of the firm was thus given away.

CRIMES.

—Joseph W. Freeman, the matricide, was arraigned, on Saturday, in the Hudson county (N. Y.) Court on a charge of willful murder. He plead "Not Guilty," and his trial was set down for February 10.

—At Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday night, Maurice Edgar, news agent of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was shot by Al. Powers, a gambler from Louisville. Edgar had been drinking heavily for the past week. In a scuffle with Powers he drew a pistol on him. Powers left and soon returned with a revolver and shot Edgar twice, killing him instantly.

—At Galveston, Texas, on Saturday morning, at the Criminal Court, the case of the State vs. J. B. Helm, charged with the murder of John Ferguson, was called, and, owing to the non-arrival of witnesses, a recess was had. While waiting, Johnny Ferguson, a son of the murdered man, approached the prisoner, between the railing and table, unobserved, and, pulling out a five-shooter, shot the prisoner (Helm) in the head, killing him almost instantly. Young Ferguson was arrested.

—The trial of M. Page McCarty, at Richmond, Va., for the killing of John B. Mordecai in a duel last May, was concluded on Saturday evening, and the case given to the jury at seven o'clock. In a few minutes the jury returned for instructions as to whether they were required to find a verdict of murder in the first degree or acquital. The Judge instructed them that they were not so required, and also instructed them as to the various degrees of murder and manslaughter. At nine the jury returned a verdict of involuntary manslaughter, and fixed the fine at five hundred dollars. The counsel for the defense asked for a suspension of judgment, and moved to set aside the verdict. The prisoner was bailed in one thousand dollars. Previous to the instructions by the court, the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for murder in the first degree.

FOREIGN.

—Adam Black, of England, is dead.

—The Pope has recovered from his recent indisposition.

A cable has been laid between Kingston, Jamaica, and Ponce, Porto Rico.

—The publication of the *Iqualidad* newspaper in Madrid has again been suspended for a month.

—Admiral Topete has returned to Madrid from Cartagena, and resumed his duties as Minister of Marine.

—There are fears of another revolution in Hayti, and H. M. S. Woodlark has been hurried off to protect British interests.

—Whalley, who was tried in London for contempt, was discharged from confinement on Saturday on the payment of his fine.

—The French Assembly has appointed a committee to liquidate the civil list of the late Emperor Napoleon. It is said a majority of the members of the committee are opposed to the convention lately entered into by the Government and Eugenie.

ACCIDENTS.

—At Cleveland, Ohio, Frank T. Evingham, aged fifteen, was killed on Friday afternoon by falling through a hatchway.

—On Saturday afternoon the schooner Franklin Rogers was capsized ten miles east of Boston Light during a heavy squall, and sunk in three minutes. Captain Rogers and two of the crew were lost.

—An engine and eight cars were ditched on the southern division of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, twenty miles from Little Rock, Ark., on Friday. A brakeman was seriously hurt. The accident was caused by the washing out of a culvert by the late rains.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Senators Desert the Capital---The House Continuing Business --- The Local Option Question---Interesting to City Officials.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1874.

SENATE.

Homeward.

The majority of the members of the Senate left for home as soon as that body adjourned yesterday, and it is pretty difficult to find an Hon. of the upper House in the city to day. The members of

The House,

However, being precluded from taking a recess, by their resolution, kept at business and have put through as much business, as on any day of the session thus far.

The House met at eleven o'clock.

Local Option.

The question of "Local Option" is exciting almost as much interest here as it did last winter, with the difference that the principal vigor this time seems to be on the part of the liquor men. A large number of petitions have been presented in the House, asking for the repeal of the Local Option laws. This morning a new one was presented—a petition to which was attached the names of over 12,000 persons, representing half a dozen counties—asking for the repeal of all Local Option laws at once. Some of the petitions presented have come in from counties where Local Option prevails—which, however, is only exceptional.

In the same connection, a petition was offered praying that venders of liquor shall be made liable for the damage resulting from the sale of the same. This is on the principle of the Ohio law, and meets with much favor.

To have some legal light on this subject,

Mr. HAYS offered a resolution requesting the Attorney General to inform the House whether in his opinion an act to repeal the local option law can be passed under the present Constitution.

A Sabbath Change Asked.

To-day a petition was presented from a society of the Seventh Day Baptists asking that they be allowed to pursue their daily avocations on the first day of the week—the present Sunday—and to observe Saturday as a day of rest, instead. The petition was referred.

The Election Law.

Mr. ORVIS called up the election law.

Several amendments were offered, but none of a material character. The most interesting was one by Mr. Brockway, allowing the court to exercise its discretion whether the votes of a district shall be counted where the officers are driven from the polls during or after an election; but that all votes proven to have been fairly cast shall be counted. Two ballots were taken on this, which resulted in its defeat.

On motion of Mr. Newmyer (and pending the fourth section as amended), the further consideration of the bill was postponed, and made the special order for Monday at 3 o'clock.

Adjourned until Monday at 3 P. M.

The Next Elections.

It is reported to day that Attorney General Dimmick is of the opinion that all city, county and borough officers who may have been elected, but not installed before the new Constitution went into force, cannot hold offices under that election, and a new election in February, must take place. ARCTIC.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Telegraph* seems to be greatly exercised over the dispatches from that point to this journal—so much exercised as to be unable to keep himself any where within the limits of truth. Saturday evening he took occasion to speak of the news as "manufactured in the office," particularly referring to the item concerning the passing new liquor law, and stating that "This is all manufactured; no bill was submitted to the delegation; no bill was discussed by it; no such bill received its sanction. Our delegation under stand this stuff is gotten up in the GAZETTE office, but rather foolishly in being placed in a false position by the invention."

And yet how plain a tale will put this virtuously veracious correspondent down. If the process of manufacture was indulged in at this office, it seems a marvelous coincidence that the other morning journals, of this city, on the same day published the same information in substance, as a comparison of the following will show, they being the four dispatches all published the same morning:

(From the Gazette.)

The New Liquor Bill.

There was a little ripple of excitement in temperance circles here to-night by the arrival of a delegation from the Convention of Liquor Dealers in Reading. The object of their visit was to convey the proposed new liquor law perfected in the convention. The bill was given in charge of

Mr. S. J. WAINWRIGHT, of the Allegheny delegation, who at once submitted it to the representatives from Allegheny.

The first section of the bill repeals all existing local option laws.

The second section provides for an uniform license throughout the State, divided into three classes—the first class to pay $50 and the third $200.

The fourth section repeals all existing licenses granted to the proprietors of eating houses to sell liquor.

It is thought the bill will be presented in the House to-morrow.

The bill was discussed informally by the Allegheny county delegation, and it is supposed that it will receive their sanction—all being put down as in favor except Newmyer, who expresses his dislike to it.

The Allegheny county delegates to Reading were Liddell, Friday, Rush, and Grogan.

(From the Commercial.)

New Bill on the Liquor Question.

The new Liquor bill was brought here this evening, having been perfected by the Convention of the Liquor League in Reading to day. It was handed over to Wainwright, who submitted it to the Allegheny delegation. The first section repeals all existing local option laws; the second places a uniform license fee throughout the State; the fourth section repeals all eating house licenses.

It will probably be brought before the House to-morrow. The Allegheny delegation are all supposed to be in favor of it, except Newmyer, who don't like it. The delegates to Reading were Liddell, Friday, Rush and Grogan.

(From the Post.)

The New Liquor Bill.

The new liquor bill was brought here this evening, having been perfected by the Convention of the Liquor League in Reading to day.

It was handed over to Mr. Wainwright, who submitted it to the Allegheny delegation.

If this captious critic were to confine his attention to his own business hereafter he would find plenty of room for improvement in his dismal lucubrations, and possibly might be able to steer clear of self-conviction of false hood.—[EDS.]

MICHIGAN.

Proceedings of the State Grange.

KALAMAZOO, January 24.—The State Grange, which has been in session here for some days, has adopted the report of the Committee on Transportation, declaring that railroads are amenable to State regulation as much as plank or gravel road companies are, and that the Legislature has as much right to regulate their charges as to fix turnpike tolls or the charge of millers for grinding grain. It also declares in favor of the improvement of thoroughfares by the Government. Accompanying this is the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we deprecate any and all attempts to cripple or destroy the railroad interest, we would recommend to them that our interests are identical, that our prosperity is theirs; and we implore them not to kill the goose that lays the golden egg by taking us at exorbitant rates, to enable them to compete with other great trunk lines leading from the West to the East.

The Grange adopted a declaration of principles, declaring that the object of the organization is for the social improvement of the farmers and their wives and children, and the advancement of their pecuniary interests, buying directly from manufacturers, thus saving unnecessary commission to middle men, and by encouraging the establishment of manufactories in their own midst.

Touching politics, they resolved as follows:

Resolved, That the discussion of questions relative to the general interests of farmers, and the right of petition will be exercised by patrons through the medium of the organization, leaving the elective franchise to be exercised by them as individual citizens, outside the gate, as their best judgment and enlightened wisdom may dictate.

Class legislation is deprecated, and it is declared that the public lands should be devoted rigidly to purposes of actual settlement

Cold-Blooded Murder in Pittston.

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 24.—Yesterday afternoon a miner was walking along the main street of Pittston, on his way home from work, when a stranger on the sidewalk, apparently watching for some one, approached and shot the miner dead. Half a dozen persons who witnessed the shooting attempted to arrest the murderer, but he threatened to shoot any one who interfered, and passing down the street, he disappeared in an alley way and has not been seen since.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The Family Averse to any Scientific Examination of the Bodies, Which are Embalmed and Jealously Guarded—Efforts on Behalf of Science to Overcome the Objections.

Dr. Hollingsworth, of North Carolina, who was formerly the family physician of the Siamese Twins, has furnished the following additional information concerning them:—

The bodies of the twins are now in an embalmed state, and can be kept in perfect preservation for a long time to come. So wary are the members of the two families that the bodies are placed in a position from which they cannot possibly be approached without their knowledge.

The wives of Chang and Eng have positively refused to allow a post-mortem examination, but they wish to consult first with their children, several of whom are in distant parts of the State. One of the daughters, a very consumptive person and whose life seems to be nearly run out, is strenuously opposed to the post-mortem, and, owing to her peculiar bodily condition, the other members of the family are very reluctant to do anything so exceedingly disagreeable to her.

Every inducement that can be offered will be brought to bear upon the daughter and all the rest of the children, with the view of securing a study so beneficial and so curious to medical, physiological and psychological science. Every effort will also be made to have the examination take place where the very best medical skill and authority can witness and take part in the post mortem.

The Doctor seemed to speak as if the families were exceedingly suspicious, and had taken every precaution to prevent any profanation of unlicensed scientific curiosity. Dr Hollingsworth has left a representative at home from whom he daily expects correspondence, which will inform him of the final decision at which the members of the family arrive. A great deal of interest is manifested by the local medical fraternity, and the hope is entertained that the post-mortem may take place here.

The bodies are now buried beneath their house, but are in a state of preservation. They are being guarded by the family, and cannot be removed without their knowledge and consent. No funeral services were held over the bodies, as they have not been permanently buried.

(By Telegraph.)

Statement by the Attending Physician—The Bodies Likely to be Started on an Exhibition Tour.

NEW YORK, January 25.—A dispatch from Mount Airy, N. C., says Doctor Rom Hollingsworth, who attended the Siamese Twins, is of the opinion that the death of Eng was not caused by any vital connection or artery passing from one to the other through the ligament that united them, and believes there was no such vital connection through the ligament, because he has attended the twins when one was sick and the other in good health, and when there was as much as twenty beats difference to the minute in their pulsation. The bodies, after being embalmed, were placed in a coffin and encased in a large tin box, which was soldered and made air-tight. All was then put in a large wooden box and packed in charcoal and made secure, and placed in the cellar of the house. It is reported that the bodies will be disposed of at an enormous price to some museum or medical college, or placed on exhibition. This is to be subject to the decision of the members of the family. The charge is made that a veil of mystery has been thrown over the deaths of the twins, and the real cause of their late illness suppressed for the purpose of obtaining possession of the bodies for the above stated object.

A dispatch from Greensboro says Dr. Joe Hollingsworth, a brother of the doctor who attended the twins, while *en route* for the North stated that his mission was to dispose of the dead bodies of the twins on the most favorable terms he could negotiate. The sum asked for the privilege of a *post mortem* examination is stated to be from eight to ten thousand dollars.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1874.

Communist Agitation.

The Superintendent of Police, while admitting that some danger of a disturbance is still existing among a portion of the unemployed working men, denies any knowledge of any foundation for the statement that an order has been issued for the protection of churches, owing to information of threats made by Communists. He also does the captain of the precinct in which the Convent of St. Catherine is situated, know of any foundation for the rumor that that institution was to be burned by the more desperate of Communist leaders. A large force of police, however, was held in readiness last night at headquarters, convenient to the Convent.

How the Friendless are Buried.

An inquiry into the circumstances attending the death at Bellevue Hospital, in this city, and the burial in Potter's Field of Nathaniel Fennell, Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the Bahamas, elicited a report from the superintendent of Hart's Island that the remains of French had been placed at the bottom of a pit in which were over six hundred other bodies, and that he thought the whole mass was most likely in such a state of decomposition that during the present state of the weather it would be impossible to pursue the search for the box containing that particular body without detriment to the health not only of those connected with the work, but also of those residing within a radius of several miles. The superintendent also reported that the pit had been closed for some time, and had been graded over with four feet of clay.

CHICAGO.

Quinquennial Session of the Constitutional Grand Lodge of Bnai Brith.

CHICAGO, January 25.—The second quinquennial session of the Constitutional Grand Lodge of Bnai Brith of the United States began here this morning. The Convention was called to order by Julius Bien, of New York, Grand Sar of the order, who welcomed the delegates in a few appropriate words. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Joseph Koch as temporary chairman. A committee on credentials was appointed, and the lodge adjourned till 2 P. M.

On reassembling the Committee on Credentials reported 159 delegates present. Simon Koch, of Washington, D. C., was elected permanent President by a unanimous vote, and on being conducted to the platform, acknowledged the honor in fitting terms, receiving it as a compliment to his district rather than to himself personally, and expressed the hope that the Convention would show similar unanimity in all their actions, and work harmoniously for the benefit of their order.

A list of Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and a Committee on Rules were then appointed.

President Koch then came forward and stated to the Convention that he had, on his own motion, procured a testimonial to be presented to M. Frankland, a prominent member of the order in Memphis, expressive of the honor and admiration of his heroic conduct during the late yellow fever epidemic in that city, standing at his post through the darkest days of the pestilence, and never faltering for a moment in the discharge of his duty to his stricken fellows.

President Koch, in a few well chosen and highly complimentary remarks, presented the testimonial, which was in the form of a rich and beautiful Maltese cross of gold, covered with emblems of the order, to Mr. Frankland, who, deeply affected, responded in language broken with emotion.

KANSAS.

The Fight for the Senatorship—Interesting Developments—More Corruption Exposed.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—A Topeka (Kansas) special of to-night says the Kansas City *Times* of to-day contains a nine column expose of various alleged transactions of Senator Ingalls, ex-United States District Attorney Schofield, United States Marshal Tough, and others. It is, however, a rehash of old stories, some of which have been in circulation for a year past. The only new thing in the article is a reported interview with ex-Auditor Hargrave, in which he states that a scheme was on foot by which ex-Senator Pomeroy was to be blackmailed out of $50,000 for a *nolle pros.* in his bribery case. Hargrave says Schofield, and four others, were in the scheme; that Captain Tough promised to pay him (Hargrave) to tell the whole truth about the bribery of Senator Yorke by Pomeroy. He says he received five hundred dollars, but would not get the balance of the note. It is believed here that Ingalls has been connected with these schemes, Capt. Tough denies the charges against him, and says he never paid Hargrave five hundred dollars. The matter created great excitement here to day, and another and larger dose of revelations is promised on Tuesday. The farmers and reformers are determined to unite on a candidate for Senator to morrow, if possible.

Private advices state that ex Senator Pomeroy will be here to-morrow, when he will fix up his bond and arrange matters for his trial, which has been postponed to the July term of the Court. There is no probability, however, that he will ever be tried. He knows too much.

WILKESBARRE.

Work Resumed in the Coal Regions.

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 24.—The following proposition, dated Wilkesbarre, January 23, addressed to the miners and laborers of shafts Nos. 11, 12 and 13, and signed G. H. Parrish, General Superintendent, was made public this morning, stating that work will be resumed by the company at once at the same prices paid during 1873, and under the same arrangements, accepting the proposition made by Charles Parrish on the 22d of April, 1871, the terms to be accepted for a period of one year from January 1st, 1874. No other proposition will be entertained. The men will accept the terms and begin work on Monday. The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company are paying their men to-day.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 24.—The steamships State of Pennsylvania and Algeria have arrived out.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The steamers Herder, from Hamburg, Anglia, from Glasgow, and Mosel, from Bremen, have arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Senator Morton to Make a Speech on Government Control of Inter-State Railroads.

A New Election Probable in West Virginia.

The President Preparing a Special Message on Louisiana Affairs.

The Late Election in that State Pronounced an Organized Fraud.

A Bill Preparing for a New Election.

The Stock of Coin in the Country Increasing.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1874.

Senator Morton on Government Control of Inter-State Railroads.

Senator Morton will, on Wednesday, make a speech, in which he will discuss the power of Congress over inter-State railroads, but will not, at that time, suggest any specific legislation upon the subject, further than to advocate the passage of a resolution instructing the Transportation Committee to bring in a bill creating a commission to examine the subject and report to Congress what legislation is necessary and practicable.

A New Election Probable in West Virginia.

It will be remembered that West Virginia elected two sets of Representatatives in its first and second districts, one set in August and one in October. Both sets have occupied the time of the Committee on Elections for weeks past, but neither will probably be admitted. The opinion is current here to-night that both sets will be sent home and a new election ordered.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1874.

House Proceedings.

The House met for general discussion, Mr. Merriam in the chair. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bundy on the financial question, by Robbins and Cain on civil rights, and Biery and Kelly, on financial currency and banking questions. But few members were present, and the discussion presented no features of public interest.

The Louisiana Bill.

The Louisiana bill, now preparing by General Butler, Senator Carpenter and others, provides that the new election proposed for that State shall be conducted under the supervision of Congressional commissioners, consisting of one Senator and two Representatives. General Butler will, it is said, have charge of the bill in the House, and its passage will depend upon the support of the Democrats, who for the most part are opposed to the re opening of the question, being averse to Congressional interference in the affairs of a State although condemning the means by which the Kellogg Government was placed in power. Senators Carpenter and Thurman and General Butler had a prolonged consultation yesterday on that subject.

Later.—It is stated at a late hour to-night that the details of the Louisiana election bill have been somewhat changed, disposing of the Congressional Commission of one Senator and two Representatives, but authorizing the President to appoint a commission, to consist, it is supposed, of military officers.

Cadets at West Point.

The President has appointed the following named persons as cadets from the United States at large to the Military Academy at West Point: Walter Stone Alexander, son of Lieut. Col. Alexander; J. Walker Benet, son of Col. Benet; James B. Rawlins, son of General Rawlins, late Secretary of War; Chas. J. Messmore, son of Colonel Messmore; Wm. E. Almy, son of Com. Almy; Frederick L. Fultz, son of Surgeon General Fultz; George C. Strong, brother of General Strong; Wm. English, son of Lieutenant Colonel English; and John Greene Longsebul, son of Colonel Pinckney Longsebul, and Lawrence I. Hearn, son of a former Sergeant of the Fifth Infrantry, as first and second alternates to supply the place of any of the above appointees who may fail.

Cheap Transportation Meeting.

There were only twelve or fifteen members of Congress present at the adjourned meeting of the friends of cheap transportation to night at the Capitol. Representative Dannell was in the chair. One gentleman thought the meeting would amount to nothing practically unless a union of action could be secured on some one scheme. The advocacy of different projects could produce only confusion and defeat. Finally it was agreed to adjourn till Saturday night next, and in the mean time exertions be made to secure a large attendance.

Army Reorganization.

Lieut. General Sheridan arrived here last night, in obedience to a summons of the House Committee on Military Affairs, before whom, on Monday, he will give his views concerning the reorganization of the army. It is known that he is in favor of an increase rather than a reduction of the force, if the Government intends to continue its policy of protecting exposed settlements.

Gain in the Stock of Coin.

The gain to the stock of coin in the country during the first six months of the current fiscal year is given at about thirty millions gold and one million silver. The number of trade dollars issued was 1,225,000.

Redemption and Exchange of Bonds of 1858.

The amount of bonds of the loan of 1858 exchanged to date is $7,474,000, and the amount redeemed $5,310,000.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,780,437.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1874.

The Supreme Court.

It is expected that the Judges of the Supreme Court will soon take a recess. The new Chief Justice will take his seat on the reassembling of the Court.

Forthcoming Message on Louisiana Affairs.

Acting in accordance with a Constitutional requirement that the President shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the state of the Union, he is now engaged in the preparation of a message, which he will submit to the Cabinet before transmitting to Congress. This message will, according to the present understanding, be confined to a plain but elaborate statement of facts attending federal proceedings in Louisiana in support of United States judicial decisions, which he had no authority to disregard, whatever may have been his own opinions upon the political questions offered by them. It is positively known that the President has not interfered in any way with the Louisiana question relating to seats either in the Senate or House of Representatives. To Louisianians of both parties who have called upon him he has repeatedly said that questions properly belong to Congress, the Constitution making each House the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and that the consideration of such questions involves the subject of the legality and authority under which certificates of election issue. So the one question necessarily affects the other, and both could at the same time be determined.

This in substance is the reply he has unreservedly given to those who have interrogated him on the subject of the bill proposed to be passed by Congress ordering a new election in Louisiana. He has discouraged such legislation, and while thus opposing Congressional interference, he has had no hesitation in saying to visitors, as he repeats it to-night, that there was no doubt that the late election in Louisiana was an organized fraud from beginning to end for the benefit of those now in possession of the Government of that State, and that there has never yet been a fair count of votes, the results having been reached by dishonest means, too well known to be repeated. It is, therefore, not probable that he will, in his forth coming special message, make any recommendation for a new election, his opinion, as recently invariably expressed, being that Congress has not more right to order a new election in Louisiana than it has in any other State because of a local conflict, all the States now being equal in the Union, and are as much entitled to the same general protection from unconstitutional interference by any branch of the Federal Government as they are against invasion or violence; and, besides, there are means to settle the Louisiana and all kindred cases without a resort to Congressional action ordering a new election.

Unfounded Rumors.

Numerous paragraphs have recently appeared in newspapers stating what the President would or would not do in relation to Louisiana and other public matters now attracting general attention, and the President is sometimes represented as having expressed views which he certainly does not entertain, and which would be contrary to the course he has heretofore pursued. Reports prevail that the President has differences with political friends, and is disposed to act altogether independently of them; but it is known from those having intimate relations with him that the reports are unfounded, nor is it probable that any differences are likely to exist, except such as may be inseparable from the views the President may himself take of his constitutional duties and the official responsibility which attaches to his office.

Relief for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The plan of relief for the Southern Pacific Railroad, which will soon be introduced in Congress, is briefly as follows: All lands of the company are to be sold by a commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States, and the proceeds placed in the Treasury to the credit of the company, the Government to retain the amount charged for the transportation of mails and carrying service. The company ask the United States to guarantee the interest on five per cent. bonds, running for thirty years, to a limited sum per mile. In consideration of such accommodation the company propose to pay to the Government a liberal per cent. on the gross earnings, thus securing the Government from loss.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

The following is an exhibit of proceedings in bankruptcy in the United States courts, with a statement of cases in bankruptcy in said courts, and their disposition, from March 24, 1867, to December 31st, 1872: Number of petitions filed in 1867, 7,345; in 1868, 29,539; in 1869, 5,921; in 1870, 4,301; in 1871, 5,438; in 1872, 6,074; total 58,618. Number of discharges granted, 38,747; fees and expenses of assignees, $1,003,022; fees and expenses of clerks, $942,792; fees and expenses of marshals, $1,601,954; fees and expenses of registers, $1,768,346; miscellaneous expenses, $105,668; total expenses, $4,821,784. Number of cases pending January 1st, 1873, 15,421.

The Louisiana Election Bill.

The bill proposing a new State election in Louisiana is in the hands of Senator Carpenter and General Butler. Senator Thurman declines any formal consultation with them regarding the features of the measure.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1874.

The Supreme Court Contest.

There are many interesting incidents concerning the Chief Justiceship which have not yet been made public. Mr. Cushing's case was not before the Senate in secret session five minutes from first to last. When the Senate met in secret session on that fatal Friday, Senator Edmunds, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported the nomination favorably, and every Senator seemed to think that it would be confirmed as a matter of course. He had just been confirmed as Minister to Madrid, and it was understood that he would be confirmed as Chief Justice in the same amicable manner. Senator Sargent, however, interposed an objection, which carried it over until Monday, and the matter was never again referred to in the Senate; though when the objection was raised, Senators seemed to think that it merely carried the confirmation over from Friday's to Monday's session. In the interval, however, Senators began to hear from the press of the country, an almost unanimous opposition, and the friends of Mr. Cushing lacked courage to again bring the subject before the Senate. Things ran along in this way for a number of days, until the subject was brought up in *caucus*, when Mr. Sargent sprung the Jeff. Davis letter, which created an unanimous desire for the withdrawal of the nomination. Judge Hoar, the subject was not, as I have before stated, before the *Senate* over five minutes. It was settled by the newspapers.

The case of

Mr. Williams

was quite unlike that of Mr. Cushing. There was some opposition of the press to Mr. Williams from the first to the last, but it was not overwhelming, nor even decided. The most serious opposition to his confirmation was made in official circles here, and by his political opponents on the Pacific coast, who brought direct charges against him before the Judiciary Committee. They urged that it was a deadly way to Senate secret session, until it was seen that the nomination could not be confirmed with any reasonable degree of unanimity, and it was therefore withdrawn. In the case of

Mr. Waite

considerable opposition was manifested immediately upon the announcement of the nomination, but when the day for the confirmation arrived it was perceived that it had dwindled down to mere nothing. Mr. Sumner being the only Senator who spoke against it in secret session, and even he, in view of the unanimous feeling for the candidate, declined to record his vote against him, and Mr. Waite was unanimously confirmed.

Impostors in and Around the Capitol.

There is an unusually large number of impostors in and around the Capitol this winter, who represent themselves to be connected with various newspapers throughout the country. They approach Representatives and Senators and try to get money from them, and, if refused, sometimes threaten to write them up. Many officials, through mistaken kindness, have, at times, given them money when they should have promptly turned them over to the police.

The leading papers are represented here by gentlemen of character, who are well paid for their services, and approach officials only for the purpose of obtaining information relating to public affairs. Therefore, any one who asks for money, under the pretence of being connected with the press, may be immediately set down as an impostor, and treated as such. There is another class of swindlers here who pass themselves off as the gullible as private secretaries of prominent officials, and victimize hotels, boarding houses and livery stable keepers.

Still another class assume the position of once wealthy planters, but say they were ruined by the Ku Klux. They have also lost money of any one who will listen, and will accept any amount from five dollars to a ten cent note.

The number of lobby impostors have visibly increased this session. Every gentleman who comes here with a claim upon the Government is approached by these birds of prey with the assurance that they control Cabinet officers, Senators and Representatives to an unlimited extent. Altogether I do not think I ever saw so many impostors of all classes assembled in such small space before.

Woman Suffrage Losing Ground.

The woman's suffrage movement has been losing ground here ever since they gained a foothold in this city in the spring of 1870. The movement had a convention here a few days ago, ostensibly for the purpose of discussing the proposed reform in all its bearings, but it was soon ascertained that the managers did not propose to allow anything to be done or said that conflicted with their views, their idea of discussion being to permit only their side to be heard. An association of ladies who were opposed to woman's suffrage, and who were invited to be present to present their views and address the convention were not allowed to speak, but were choked off in a manner that would have done credit to a New York ward primary meeting.

The ladies of the opposition did not, however, propose to be put down in such a manner, so they have made arrangements to be heard before the House Judiciary Committee, and may probably hold a public meeting here during the winter. The resolutions which they were invited to present at the woman's suffrage meeting, but which were not allowed to be read, were as follows:

1st. WHEREAS, only those who have sworn before God and man to "protect and cherish" a family can have, by the assuming of the full responsibilities of manhood, as husband and father, thereby acquired the *proper knowledge* of the reforms to be made in and the powers to be given to a Government.

2d. WHEREAS, woman's influence, to be pure, must be kept from worldly contamination, to be powerful, must be continually exercised in such ministrations of *love* as daughter, wife and mother, as cannot but make her grow in grace—her holy sphere of action is home, sweet home!

3d. WHEREAS, "Neither is the man without the woman, neither the woman without the man, in the Lord," (1. Cor. 1), and "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put assunder," (Matt. 19), and "Husbands, dwell with your wives as being heirs together of the grace of life" (1. Peter, 3). *Therefore*, be it resolved, that the suffrage shall be *restricted* to married men, having a domicile, and of not less than 30 years of age. The purpose of this franchise is to secure throughout the United States of America the representation of every constituted family, whose safety and welfare must be the permanent object of the Government, as it is its bounden duty to favor, by all possible means, the physical and intellectual improvement of men, women and children through elevating their *moral* character, or more comprehensively the Godly development of the community through Christian home influences.

Indian Agency Frauds on the Upper Missouri River.

Mr. Armstrong, delegate in Congress from Dakota Territory, is continually in receipt of letters from that Territory detailing the most shameful frauds committed at many of the Indian agencies on the Upper Missouri river. For many of these agencies the appropriations have known to be double what was necessary for the Indians, and in consequence thereof, flour can be bought back from the Indians cheaper than it can be purchased in the large cities. Exaggerated estimates are annually sent, based upon fraudulent enumeration of the number of Indians to be fed, and when the supplies are furnished to the agencies by the Government, the agents and traders make way with the surplus amount.

At the Yankton Sioux agency, particularly, it is said a brother of the agent's wife is trader, contractor, millwright and flour inspector; his own brother is head farmer, and the farmer's son serves the agency mess house. The flour for the Santee and Yankton agencies is purchased in the distant market of St. Paul, of particular friends, instead of buying it at cheaper prices of the merchants and mills in the territory, where grain is abundant and cheap.

The people of the west are firm in the belief that the only way to break up this political cesspool of fraud and swindling on the frontier is to stop Indian appropriations altogether. Large sums are appropriated annually to pay for flour for Indians who raise more grain than they can dispose of.

The Pension Bureau Clerical Force.

The effort being made in Congress by some members to have passed an act cutting down the clerical force of the Pension Bureau is really absurd, when it is publicly known that the work of that office actually requires an increase of force to enable it to keep the work up. Should it be reduced, thousands of persons, who are ily able to do so, will be compelled to wait long months for the pensions they were entitled to years ago.

Secretary Fish's Postoffice Expenses.

The Secretary of State, since the 1st of July last, has received from the Postoffice Department nearly $23,000 worth of postage stamps. This is one of the results of the franking privilege.

DIAMOND.

FOREIGN.

CUBA.

Raid by Negroes on Plantations.

HAVANA, January 23, via KEY WEST.—On the night of the 20th a band of negroes made a raid into Trinidad valley, and burned the Mayaguara Lasalle and Pedro Castillo plantations. They carried off all the slaves from the Mayaguara plantation and completely destroyed the machinery by knocking it to pieces. The other two plantations suffered less.

Manzanillo Surrounded by Insurgents.

Four thousand insurgents have surrounded Manzanillo.

Embargo on Estates.

The Government proposes to embargo several estates which were lately released.

SPAIN.

Satander and Partugalete Surrendered.

BAYONNE, January 25.—The Carlists report that Satander and Portugalete surrendered unconditionally to their forces on the 22d inst., and the entire Seragocia battalion, a number of artillerymen and engineers, 1,200 Remington and 400 Minnie rifles and two cannon fell into their hands.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Jan. 26, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, generally clear and cold weather will prevail, with northwesterly to southwesterly winds and rising barometer during a portion of the day.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather, with low temperature, light to fresh winds and northerly to variable winds.

For the Eastern Gulf States, clear weather, with northeasterly to southeasterly winds, falling barometer and no decided change of temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, rising temperature, light to gentle easterly to southeasterly winds, with fair weather during the day.

For the lake region, falling barometer, with increasing cloudiness and

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MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111¼.

THE *Dispatch* is amusing. It actually imagines that its threats procured a "let-up" Has it forgotten last Summer, so soon?

COMMANDER BRAINE, of the "Juniata," has been elected a member of the Geographical Society of New York city. A deserved compliment.

THE general election bill will, no doubt, pass finally to-morrow. The City Solicitor remarked, Saturday, that in his judgment, this law, when passed, makes an election in February legal.

PETITIONS against local option, or in repeal of the law, are pouring in upon the Legislature. The effect of such petitions is little unless a bill is offered to give them effect. It is an open question, however, whether it is prudent for the Legislature, under the new Constitution, to tamper with the subject at all.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DIMMICK'S decision relative to the February election, touches the least important phase of the subject. It is simply that persons elected, but not in office, are not officers, in the estimate of the new Constitution. Whether an election is imperative in February next, is the point he does not touch.

THE National Educational Association will meet at Washington, D. C., on Thursday next, the 29th instant. Among other interesting subjects that will come before the Association, is that of educational representation at the Centennial in 1876. This includes the general plan to be adopted by the country, and the specific plans for the representation of State and city systems and institutions of learning.

ADVICES from Natal show that the Kaffirs are in insurrection against English authority. Precisely the same error has been committed there that has characterized our dealings with the Indians. The natives were supplied with an improved pattern of arms, and these are now being made use of to carry forward the war that has been commenced. Natal, Ashantee, and Acheen are rather troublesome possessions just now.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON is out with the Chicago critics. They did not applaud her reading of *Mignon* and *Marguerite;* and she very decidedly says they know nothing about it. She claims to have thoroughly studied Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister*, and to have practiced *Mignon* under the direction of Ambrose Thomas. Her *Marguerite*, too, she claims, is true to nature, and that both characters, as rendered by her, have been applauded by the most critical audiences of Europe. Hard, this, on Chicago critics.

IT IS surprising to what extent journals, that advocate very earnestly specie resumption, on the basis of contraction, admit, incidentally, the falsity of their general teachings. Thus the New York *Evening Post* says, objecting to the $44,000,000 increase of currency, "If this currency should have been used as a preventive measure and one quarter of what has been put out would have more effect than twice the whole amount would after the panic had made headway." Equivalent to saying that the panic was caused by a deficiency of currency.

THE *Post* seems to know a thing or two. It catches the drift of the *Dispatch's* "influence" article, that candidates shall "walk up to the captain's office and settle," and expresses itself as follows: "The *Dispatch* talks bravely as to what it will do in the event that 'lame ducks,' 'sham demagogues,' or 'impecunious bummers,' are nominated by its party for office. 'Talk is cheap, but money buys land,' and opinions, too as well. The *Dispatch* will support the Republican nominees, and when they are once placed in the field we will hear nothing more about 'lame ducks,' 'sham demagogues,' 'impecunious bummers,' and the like. Sow, that you may reap, my boy! Cultivate a fine indignation, that it may be quenched."

INVESTIGATIONS are still the order of the day. A proposition is now before the United States Senate for a commission of five persons to be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to investigate the liquor traffic in its economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, and the public health and general welfare of the people, and who shall also require and take testimony as to the practical result of license and restrictive legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States. If this work could be thoroughly performed, we would be gratified; but the undertaking is a large one, and we fear that the only practical issue of such a proposition would be a bill of expense, incurred by the Commission in taking an agreeable journey through the country.

A REMARK contained in the dispatches relative to the royal wedding in St. Petersburg, shows how closely such events are noticed. The bridegroom was observed to be serious, even to sadness, hence, of course, any number of inferences. We judge the young man, who has not heretofore been credited with much refinement of feeling, was merely endeavoring to sustain, with becoming decorum, the dignity of the occasion. The Russians are a demonstrative people, and the English are rather cool and collected. The seafaring Duke was doubtless happy, but felt the gravity of the occasion, and so maintained a severe countenance. This aside, and the wedding was a grand and joyous affair. The members of the Russian royal family have always shown a strong affection for each other, and the demonstration was as much a testimonial of regard for the daughter as of joy over the nuptials.

A LAWYER, in the course of a speech on Saturday, assumed to be sarcastic, in referring to the views of the press as to the constitutionality of the February election. He stated the views of the press to be that the election is imperative, and sagely remarked that we were not reliable expounders of the Constitution. Now the simple fact is, that so far as the gentleman's remarks will apply to any journal we know of, it is not correct. We have stated several times, that the bill before the Legislature *implied* an election in February. We did not declare either the Constitution or law to be mandatory, except as to the day and month, but have claimed that as in other parts of the State, the people were preparing to hold elections on the third Tuesday in February next, good policy required that we should do the same. We know as well as any, that no matter when a person is elected, he cannot take office till the expiration of his predecessor's term. This is the real point. But we think the learned lawyer will find it difficult to prove that there is anything in the Constitution against an election in February.

VERY large sums were expended by some of our citizens, in 1863, in the erection of extensive earthworks on various strategetic points around the city. It will be remembered that raiding parties of rebels had entered our southwestern borders, and this city was generally and justly deemed to be their objective point. The danger was thought to be imminent, so much so that General Bernard, a United States Engineer, was sent hither to locate the necessary works. Nearly all our manufacturers stopped their mills and sent thousands of men to aid in erecting the needed defences—all appreciating the frightful consequences of a successful raid on Pittsburgh, not only to its citizens, but to the nation, as if Pittsburgh had been reached and sacked or burned, as Chambersburg was, the communication by rail between the East and West would have been broken up, and the vast amount of commissary and quartermasters' stores, derived almost wholly from the West, would have been arrested, if not captured. It was of vital importance that this line of communication should not be interrupted for a single day, and General Brooks, Post Commandant here, earnestly advised the citizens to throw up these defences.

The citizens at whose costs the work was done had, perhaps without exception, contributed large sums in aid of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, the raising of bounty money and for all the purposes of the war, and we cannot see why our neighbor, the *Commercial*, should object to the memorial of these gentlemen praying Congress to reimburse them for the cost of the fortifications which it was the especial province and duty of the Government to erect at the public cost. It was a noble thing for the people to come to the rescue and supply, in the urgency of alarming circumstances, what the Government had neglected to do. Certainly services such as these ought to be requited, and those who spent their thousands for the public good should at least escape censure from the local press.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

As will be seen by referring to our local columns, the Republican Executive Committee, at its meeting on Saturday, adopted a series of resolutions, providing for Primaries and Conventions to nominate city officers. This much was done in a manner that cannot be unfavorably criticised. We do not regret having agitated the question, now that preparations of a proper kind are made to set the Republican party right before the public. We deplored the possibility of an undue assumption of power by the Committee; but our suggestions, in this respect, have been heeded, and so far we are content.

There now arises another very important issue. The people should not hesitate for a moment in acting now that the holding of an election were entirely certain. The claims of candidates, and the duty of a proper canvass of the merits of all, in a fraternal, friendly spirit, becomes the duty of the hour. We have urged, and still do, the selection of good men, who shall represent us before the people. The GAZETTE seeks the welfare of the Republican party. The promotion of it has been the reason for the urgency with which it insisted on the meeting of the Executive Committee, that the ball might be set in motion. Our desires now go out after a right issue to the preliminary canvass. Let good citizens converse with each other, and determine who shall be supported, and then attend the primaries, and give effect to their views by firmly supporting the candidates they may select. Every honest Republican has a right to be a candidate, but it is with the people to say who shall be nominated.

THE COST OF RESUMING.

We need offer no apology for the frequent obtrusion of the currency question on the attention of our readers, other than that the question is vitally important. The prosperity of this country, for a half century to come, is bound up in any positive or radical legislation that may be had on this subject. We have candidly uttered our objections to specie resumption at this time,—enforced resumption, for such it must be,—and our favor of an increase of currency. We have not hesitated to assume all the obloquy that may be involved in the use of the terms "inflation," and "expansion." These terms, while technically correct, are not relatively so. An increase of currency is not, relatively speaking, expansion,—that is, the increased amount would not be larger, in proportion to wealth, population and business, than was a less amount to the same things one, two, or five years, ago. Yet if the country prospers, it must bear such a relation,—but this aside.

The violence of the redemption schemes are clearly set forth in the extrordinary measures that are projected to make them possible. The plan is to borrow the gold —on what? Bonds, at six per cent., thus adding to the taxes of the people, and limiting the means of enterprise. And there has not been a substantial argument offered to sustain it. There cannot be. To say that it will give stability to business is to fly in the face of the facts that when we had the most currency, during the war, failures and losses in consequence were infinitely fewer than since the war, and the contraction of currency. From 1865 to 1873 there has been a steady increase of commercial failures. In 1872 there were 4 069 commercial failures, involving $121,-056,000 loss. In 1873 the number increased to 5,181, involving $228,490,000 loss. When the volume of currency was largest, the number of failures was less than four hundred. But we quote some remarks on this subject from the New York *Herald* which is opposed to a currency increase, be it remembered. It sees, however, so clearly the practical effect of an attempt to force specie payments, that we quote it, as confirmatory of what we have heretofore said. Read the following extract carefully:

> The expediency or policy of redeeming these notes is another question. If the finances of the government would be improved and the prosperity of the country promoted by their redemption, and the government could command gold enough to make that practicable, every one would say let the greenbacks be redeemed. But we do not see how adding four hundred millions to the interest bearing debt, thus imposing an additional burden of taxation of over twenty millions a year upon the people, can either improve the nation's finances or promote the prosperity of the country, for that is what redemption means. Then there must and will be a paper currency, and we come to specie payments. By the uniform currency advocated by Mr. Sherman, after the redemption of the greenbacks, we are to understand, we presume, the national bank currency. Thus the nation is called upon to assume an additional burden of over twenty millions a year and to give that much to the national banks in addition to the twenty millions or thereabouts already given to them. These favored institutions are to have all the profits of a national circulation, amounting to something like forty millions a year. Then where is the gold to come from in order to resume specie payments? It has been proposed that the Government buy two hundred millions or so from Europe. Bonds would have to be issued, of course, to pay for that and the interest bearing debt would be still further and largely increased. The whole policy is to overload the people, who are already heavily burdened, with a vast augmentation of the interest bearing debt. Greenbacks would come to par if we imported less and exported more, and a favorable balance of trade should cause gold to flow to this country. Our production and exports would never be increased, however, by contracting the currency or by increasing the tax burdens of the people.

The gist of the subject is in the two closing sentences. The *Herald* admits more than it has hitherto done. If it be true, that the road to permanent specie resumption is through an increase of exports, and if our production and exports cannot be increased by contracting the currency, is not the conclusion at hand, that they *can be increased* by increasing or expanding the currency? And this logic is supported by facts. The use of greenbacks is simply to carry on the operations of business. They answer this purpose just as perfectly as would silver and gold. The operations of stock gamblers in gold has no particular influence on the value of greenbacks in their use for the purpose of carrying forward enterprises that govern the development of the wealth of the country. Imported articles are affected, but not home productions, for the reason that greenbacks are the *currency of the country.* Last Fall, a lack of supply brought on the crisis, and business stopped, in a great measure. We contend that we will be in danger of the same thing next Fall unless we have an increased supply. We favor resumption, when it comes naturally, but we contend that the way to resumption is through an increase of currency.

PERSONAL.

MISS HARRIET AUGUSTA SMITH, of Wisconsin, is added to the list of heroic women who have shot a bear.

IT is said that the sister of Whalley has paid the fine imposed on him by Chief Justice Cockburn, in London.

LEICESTER SQUARE has been presented to the city of London, and is to be preserved as an ornamental park.

THE address of Gladstone, announcing the dissolution of Parliament, flattened the market for English securities.

SOMEBODY has found out that the new Chief Justice is an Episcopalian. It is too late to bring forward objections now.

WM. J. WILCOX, a member of a large lard rendering house, in New York, died on Friday in the office of a private bathhouse.

LADY MCCLURE, the widow of the discoverer of the Northwest Passage, has been granted a pension of $500 a year by the British Government.

MAYOR WOOD, of Petersburg, Va., was arraigned before the Grand Jury in that city on Thursday last, upon charges of incompetency and intemperance.

MR. RUFUS KING, of Cincinnati, is spoken of as likely to be elected President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, in place of Chief Justice Waite.

THE Abbe Baronio is now in prison in Milan, Italy, charged with trying to kill several of his religious colleagues by poisoning the wine used by them at mass.

SENATORS SCHURZ and Fenton and Governor Ingersoll, of Connecticut, are among those expected to be present at the Greeley birthday celebration at Meriden, Conn., on February 3.

IN the breach of promise case of Phebe A. Lowerre against Andrew B. Chalmers, of New York City, in the Superior Court Friday, the jury rendered a verdict of $35,000 damages for the plaintiff.

THE Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, General McCutchins, is said by one of his organs to be "one who tills his own broad acres, follows his plough in the field, and whose locks are dusted with cloves seed and red top."

COUNT VON MOLTKE has become the conservative candidate for the German Parliament in Berlin. The indications are that he will not be chosen, as Berlin is truly radical. His supporters say that his candidacy is meant only to test the fullest strength of the conservatives in the capital.

THE marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Russian Princess was recognized in New York City by the British and Russian Consuls by unfurling the flags of both nations from their offices, and the shipping of England and Russia in the harbor was tastefully decked with bunting and banderets.

"WASHINGTON SOCIETY" is disposed to turn up its nose at Mrs. Delano, because she receives callers with knitting in hand. And yet, if the country had to choose between the dowagers knitting their brows, and Mrs. Delano knitting her stockings, their voices would be a "you-knit" for the latter.

NINE years ago the Quaker wife of Daniel Pratt, of Vassalboro, Vt., deserted Daniel and joined the Shakers at New Gloucester. Last week she returned, the Gardiner *Journal* reports, to her husband, who killed a fatted turkey and, inviting all the neighbors, celebrated the return of the prodigal.

THE Queen of England is in trouble with one of her laborers at Osborne, Isle of Wight. Instead of paying more wages than others, she has educated their children, provided medical attendance, presents at Christmas, clothes, etc. But now one Herbert gets up a row, because, striking not only for more pay but less time, he got dismissed.

A SUIT involving $150,000, is pending in New York City before a referee. The litigants are Ten Broeck, owner of the race horse Downer, and D. M. Clarke, Jr., a Louisville banker, and Blanton Duncan. Ten Broeck's wife, who was married in Rome, died two years ago in Kentucky, leaving all her property, valued at $150,-000, to her husband.

CYRILE CONSTANTINE DESIRE PINCHOT, an extensive land owner, and one of the most prominent business men of Northeastern Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Milford, Penn., on Friday evening last. Mr Pinchot came to this country from France in 1819, being, with his parents, forced to leave in consequence of their outspoken adherence to the reigning Bonaparte dynasty.

A BOSTON correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* gives these interesting facts about Senator Sumner; "Everybody seems to be for Senator Sumner's re-election, and even Butler is quoted as in favor of it. Apparently the Sumner resolutions will be rescinded with scarcely a ripple of opposition—only one Senator out of forty being found, the other day, to make a stand against the first step in that direction, and he felt obliged to announce that he should vote for Mr. Sumner."

GENERAL TROCHU has written a long letter to the Paris *Temps*, complaining of the wholesale accusations still being levelled against him by a portion the French press. The Bonapartist journals are never weary of asserting that he was the prime instigator of the revolutionary movement of the 4th of September, and one of them has recently published the account of a pretended interview between General Trochu and a deputation of the National Guard.

THE confirmation of the Princess Beatrice took place at Osborne on the 8th inst. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated. Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Prince and Prince Christian, Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold were present in the church. The service was very brief and simple, and consisted of hymns and the usual confirmation service of the Church of England, which was read by the Archbishop, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. George Prothers and Robinson Duckworth.

MISS CARROLL, of Maryland, a granddaughter of the signer of the Declaration of Independence petitions Congress for $5,000, for services rendered the Union cause during the Confederate War. She was faithful among the faithless, and underwent many trials and hardships, rendering active aid to the Washington authorities. Colonel Scott, then Assistant Secretary of War, Hon. Ben Wade, President Lincoln, and Secretary Stanton, have all favored her claims, which were reported on by a committee in 1870, but could not be acted upon before adjournment. Miss Carroll is now in reduced circumstances, and her case is deserving at least of careful examination.

MISS GRUNDY, in a letter from Washington, has this: "Mrs. Sprague tells this about her oldest boy: One day lately at the breakfast table Senator Sprague said to his son, 'You must understand, my boy, that you are the son of a poor man, and will have your own way to make in the world. I have fifty cents in my pocket, not a cent more, so after breakfast I think I'll take you out and get a boot blacking apparatus for you. You must learn to black your own boots like a poor man's son, you know.' The little fellow listened intently, then said: 'Well, papa, can't I black your boots and save you something? 'Oh, certainly, if you wish,' his father answered. After breakfast the investment was made. The next morning the enterprising youngster rose at daylight, and before anybody was up and could interfere, had blacked every boot and shoe in the Sprague mansion, including a pair of his mother's which had been bought recently for $19, and which, of course, were utterly ruined.

THE oldest member of Queen Victoria's Privy Council is Lord St. Leonards, aged 93; the youngest, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, aged 24. The oldest Duke is the Duke of Leinster, 83, the youngest, the Duke of Norfolk, aged 27. The oldest Marquis is the Marquis of Tweddale, aged 87; the youngest, the Marquis of Camden, aged 2. The oldest Earl is the Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 88; the youngest, the Earl of Hopetoun, aged 14. The oldest Viscount is Viscount Molesworth, aged 85; the youngest, Viscount Clifden, aged 11. The oldest Baron is Lord St. Leonards, aged 93; the youngest, Lord Southampton, aged 7. The oldest member of the House of Commons is Mr. William Hodgson Barrow, M. P. for South Notts, aged 90; the youngest is the Hon. Charles French, M. P. for Roscommon, aged 22. The oldest Judge in England is the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 78; the youngest, the Right Hon. Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, aged 50. The oldest prelate of the Church of England is the Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Connop Thirlwall), aged 77; the youngest, Dr. Edward Parry, suffragan Bishop of Dover, aged 44. The oldest of the retired Bishops is the Right Rev. Charles R. Sumner, late Bishop of Winchester, aged 84 the youngest, the Right Rev. Edward Twells, late Bishop of Orange River, aged 46. The oldest Baronet is Sir George Cholmley, aged 92; the youngest, Sir Arthur Victor Rumbold, aged 5. The oldest Knight is General Sir John Bell, G. C. B., aged 92; the youngest, Sir Charles Henry Firth, aged 58.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SACRAMENTO shipped $750,000 worth of fruit last year.

AUBURN, Mo., has $2,500,000 invested in the shoe trade.

TWELVE and a half cents is the latest quotation for a pair of frog's legs in the Boston market.

JOHN BAKER, arrested in Shasta, Cal., for killing George Cline, a mail carrier, admits that he both robbed and killed him.

THE buffaloes are being rapidly exterminated, the hunters are slaughtering them by hundreds and thousands to secure their hides only.

THE experiment of exporting Canadian oysters to England does not pay. Although cheaper than English oysters, the people will not buy them.

THE surviving families of the Siamese twins strenuously objected to a post-mortem examination of the bodies. Eng is believed to have died from fright.

THE *Express* of Buffalo is the medium of discussion as to the good and evil resulting from New Year's calls. One lady correspondent is disgusted with store clerks as callers.

THE difference in dispositions was shown in a recent meeting at a railroad depot. Two sisters met after a long absence. "O, my dear sister," gushingly exclaimed one, preparing to throw herself into the arms of her relation. "You've been eating onions," solemnly observed the other.

IT is said that sponge fried in lard or buttered, is the best thing to feed rats to destroy them. They eat it greedily, immediately start for water, and soon after drinking, die. Rats have already "sponged" their living, and if there is any way to sponge them to death, we are glad of it.

JAPANESE officials are beginning to try their hand at proclamation in the English language. Here is an example: "The trees cutting, birds and beasts killing, and cows and horses setting in free at the ground belonging to the Government are prohibited. (Signed) OSAKA FU."

TWO hundred and forty-six schoolhouses have been erected in Iowa during the past year, exclusive of the number built to replace those which had become unfit for use. A State that shows so much energy in educational facilities is building its foundation upon a rock.

THE anvil for the thirty ton steam hammer to be erected at the Woolwich Arsenal, England, will weigh sixty tons; the anvil block weighs one hundred and three tons, and took six months to cool. Altogether six hundred and sixty tons of iron will be used in the foundation work.

THE Michiganders are certainly disposed to give woman a chance in the professions. Ninety-one female students are enrolled at the Michigan University alone for the current academic year—seven in the law department, thirty-six in the medical and forty eight in the regular university course.

THE cheering swash of the earliest waves of the Spring trade is already beginning to be heard in our great commercial centres.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

This "cheering swash" sometimes swells to a roaring bill-owe.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

It will be fortunate if the "cheering swash" does not develop into a break-er.

THE Boston *Advertiser* continues its attacks upon the Massachusetts Prohibitory Liquor Law. It says that in Boston alone there are at least 3,500 places where liquor is sold, the State constables have made complaints against barely 700, about one in five; and that the result of their operations has not been either to diminish the number of shops or the quantity of liquor sold.

MOST Frenchmen, when they commit suicide, like to do it in a way which will render them celebrated in the papers. A coachman living at Monmarte invited his friends to dinner recently, and on arriving there, instead of finding their host at the head of the table, ruddy and joyous, they discovered him dead, hanging on the bedpost. He had taken the precaution to provide bread, cheese, and wine for his guests.

THE sugar crop of Louisiana is estimated for this season, by the New Orleans *Picayune*, at 160,000 hogsheads, last year's crop having yielded 108,520 hogsheads. Neither is regarded as very good crops, although the sugar plantations are gradually recovering from the depression caused by the war. Prices have been so low that this year's crop, it is feared, will not pay the planters any profit.

ON Friday last the Duke of Edinburgh was united to his "Marisr."

Long last thy years of wedded bliss,
Fair daughter of Muscovy—
The sauce *piquante* that flavors life
Is wedded Love's Anchovy.

Deep in this sauce, as is a sauce,
All things distasteful smother;
And may us bones be all the bones,"
You'll "pick" with one another.

ON Sunday morning, the 18th, Mrs. McCrum, who lives on Parsons street, Kalamazoo, Michigan, gave birth to a pair of twins. The two were weighed together in a basket in which they were carefully placed, and their net weight was *one pound and ten ounces each.* They are perfect by formed, lively, and all right except in size. They are likely to live, and so is the mother. She is the parent of several children, some of whom are grown up. The house where the children are has been besieged by persons anxious to see the little human beings. They are kept in a little box of cotton batting, and are the tiniest little dolls ever thought of.

WHILE engaged in reefing sail, on the United States steamer Alaska, on her homeward voyage, a sailor named Anderson was struck by a block and knocked from the mainstop into the water. In addition to a severe scalp wound, his shoulder was dislocated by the accident, and, the steamer going at the rate of six or seven knots an hour, he would undoubtedly have drowned before a boat could have been lowered, had not Midshipman Lucien Scott unhesitatingly sprung overboard to his assistance. Seizing the drowning man, he swam with him to a lifebuoy, and there supported him till they were rescued. The Secretary of the Navy has very properly complimented the gallant young Midshipman in a general order, and it is only just that his conduct should receive general commendation.

CHANG AND ENG.

They came from far Siam to dwell
Beneath our tamer sun,
A beautiful example of
"Two hearts that beat as one."

Now to a common grave their lives
Are finally confided—
Who were so pleasant in their lives,
In death are not "divided."

HUMOROUS.

WHAT is the difference between a gauze dress and a drawn tooth? One is too thin and the other is tooth out.

MRS. SMITH says her husband is like a tallow candle, because he always will smoke when he is going out.

"PA, what is the use of giving our pigs so much milk?" "So that they may make hogs of themselves, darling."

THE difference between an old hat on a stick and money with a spendthrift is that one scares crows and the other grows scarce.

MR. EVARTS married Miss Coffin, in St. Louis, last week. It occurred to him that it was rather a funeral subject, but he thought he could undertaker.

"WHERE are the men of '76? shouted an orator. "Dead," responded a sad-looking man. The orator was surprised at the intelligence of his audience.

"PRETTY bad under foot," said one citizen to another, as they met in the street. "Yes; but it's fine over head," said the first; "but then very few are going that way."

A PHYSICIAN in Ottumwa, Iowa, displays on his sign:

"God and the doctor we alike adore,
But only when in danger, not before;
The danger o'er, both are alike requited,
God is forgotten, and the doctor slighted."

THE Minnesota papers are giving circulation to the following slanderous lines on the St. Paul commercial travelers:

Young ladies under twenty summers
Should never flirt with St. Paul drummers,
Because full often they will find,
These drummers leave young wives behind.

DEAR little barefoot, dimpled and white,
In your long night-gown wrapped for the night. Come let me count all your queer toes, pink as the heart of a shell or a rose. One is a lady that sits in the sun, two is a baby, and three is a nun; four is a lily with innocent breast; five is a birdie asleep on her nest.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 31 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

Directors—J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Counsel—John H. Bailey.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS,
DR. J. STEPHENS & CO.'S
Patent Myopia or Cornea Flattener

This article gives to long the sight to a natural focus by counteracting excess of the cornea to its natural convexity, causing the rays of light to impinge and converge to the retina without the aid of concave lenses. By their use the cornea gradually resumes its natural convexity and the sight its youthful clearness, brilliancy and strength. Sold at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

RAILROADS.

"NOT a word of truth in it," says Mr. Gowen, with regard to the statement that he would import miners from Europe."

THE work of extending the New Castle and Franklin Railroad to the Jamestown and Franklin, will be commenced early in the spring. The contract will be let within two or three weeks.

BY the January debt statement the Pacific Railroad owes nearly sixteen millions of dollars for interest paid, after deducting compensation for mail service, and independent of the sixty-four million four hundred and fifty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars of principal, for which the Government is liable.

THE subject of railway accidents was alluded to by the Chairman of the Great Western Railroad, England, at a late meeting at London. Nothwithstanding the many complaints that are heard, it appears that, on that road during seven years, only one life was lost. That was in 1872. In that year the company carried $2,800,000 passengers, and 11,777,072 tons of goods, running 18,890,047 train miles.

THE stockholders of the Mahoning and Susquehanna Railroad Company, met at the office of Jenks & Winslow, on Monday the 12th inst., in accordance with previous notice, and elected the following named officers: President—P. W. Jenks. Directors—R. C. Winslow, Henry Brown, Theo. Pantall, Joseph Shields, G. W. Zeitler, Jas. E. Mitchell, Wm. A. Dunlap, John Hastings, J. B. Wilson and J. B. Morris.

THE annual report of the Railroad Commissioner of Minnesota shows the astounding fact that the enormous expanse of 13,200,000 acres, or more than a quarter of the entire area of the State, has been granted to railway companies either by Congress or the Legislature. The amount thus far received from sales of this magnificent domain is estimated at more than $7,000,000, and the sales last year alone exceeded $750,000. And yet Minnesota is one of the States in which the farmers complain most of the high charges of the railroad companies, and in which the railroads resist most pertinaciously every attempt of the Legislature to regulate their tolls. A law regulating freights and fares was passed in Minnesota in 1871, but almost every road in the State has refused to comply with it.

As appears by the annual report of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the total coal tonnage for the past year was 4,172,366 tons, being an increase of 294,647 tons over 1872. The receipts from all sources were $7,424,895, and the operating expenses $4,884,859, making the net income $3,540,-034. During the past year 1,096,820 passengers were carried and 2,228 856 tons of miscellaneous freight. Its capital is: Preferred and common stocks, $21,916,850; scrip for installments received, $1,395,596; six per cent. bonds due in 1898, $4,875,000; seven per cent. registered bonds, due in 1910, $16,000 000; floating debt, less cash on hand, $1,887 643; total $35,935 089. There are now in use 141.66 miles of single track and 99 11 miles of double track, and also 14 14 miles of second track, laid and used as sidings, and 126 09 miles of sliding, making the whole length of track laid 462.11 miles. The equipments include 194 locomotives, 17,210 four-wheeled coal cars, and a good supply of cars of other descriptions.

The Coal Trade

The quantity sent from the Pottsville region during the last week was 20,882 tons, against 42,505 for the corresponding week last year. Decrease 21,623 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was 158,991 tons anthracite and 84,284 tons bituminous—for the week 193 225 tons against 266,668 tons for the corresponding week last year. Decrease so far 137,084 tons, all of which is anthracite, and more too, as the bituminous trade has increased 3 033 tons. The supply from all the regions so far this year is 1,022 192 tons against 1,160,056 to corresponding period last year. Decrease so far 137,864 tons.—*Mineral's Journal.*

Anecdote of Cushing.

An elderly gentleman, who has a large fund of anecdotes, stated to us an anecdote of Caleb Cushing which will bear printing. Some forty years ago, Mr. C. was paying court to a wealthy Baltimore lady. Baltimore ladies then showed their charms in the light of tallow-dips, gas being unknown. There were a couple of dips on the mantelpiece, and, as they much needed snuffing, the lady rang a bell for a servant. Mr. Cushing, asking why she rang, wet his thumb and finger, and snuffed the candles a la Yankee. The lady was horrified at Mr. Cushing's unaristocratic style of snuffing candles, and so dismissed him.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to substake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 107 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils.
195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
100 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers' stock wholesale and retail.

JOS. SPENCER, JAS. M'SAY, ROBT. LIDDELL
Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manag'r.

G. WHITMORE, THOS. E. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, M.M. WOLFF, JNO. D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.
Gents' Neckties, Scarfs and Bows
COLLARS, CUFFS, WRISTBANDS,
Linen Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.,
White Shirts, Colored Shirts,
New Pattern Chintz Shirts,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Ladies' Department!
NEW HATS AND BONNETS,
BONNET SHAPES in Latest Styles.
TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, &c., &c.
HAMBURG
Edgings and Embroideries,
Laces, Ruffling, Plaiting,
Ruchings, &c., &c.
LISLE and KID GLOVES
Lawn, Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Collars and Cuffs, Entire y New.
Jet and Gold Jewelry
ORNAMENTS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
BRACELETS, &c., &c.
NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.
FINE WHITE SHIRTS!
A SPECIALTY.
We keep constantly on hand a Complete and Full Assortment of
Men's Fine Shirts,
In all qualities and LATEST STYLES, open back or front.
We also take the measure and make to order, and guarantee a perfect fit.
Fine Linen Cuffs and Collars,
LINEN SRIRT FRONTS
AND WRISTBANDS!
AT
LOWEST PRICES!
Gents' Furnishing Department
In front part of Store Room,
No. 197 Penn Avenue,
Open on Saturday night till 8 o'clock.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
HENRY M'CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments for Grading, Paving and Curbing of Enoch's road, from Robert street to Devilliers street, and South Side Board Walk, from Maple avenue to Fleming street, and McClean avenue Board Walk, from Belmont avenue to Brown avenue, are now ready for examination and can be seen. They will remain at this office for Ten (10) days, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16, 1874

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Leeper,
A. T. Dumbett, J. P. Smith,
Frank Ecker, Jno. W. Hacer,
M. W. Gaskell, Sam'l A. Long.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

A. A. McCarty,
64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER,
DEALER IN
stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Paper and Miscellaneous Securities.
jal2-134-xw

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. P. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
W. M. SNEE, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, A. Sauer,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, T. C. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin. NWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874. }

The week's development, in the finances of the city, has been continually toward ease, both as regards the line of depositis and the demand for loans. Money has accumulated at the banks, and the demand for loans has not been very urgent or extensive. The same may be said of the brokers. They have more money offered than demand for it. Money seeks investment, rather than courts it. We are gratified to be able to mention a decidedly increased promise of activity in business. The mail manufactories have more orders than they desire, and refuse to take more at existing rates. Altogether, the promise of an active Spring business increases daily.

A circular issued by a mercantile agency in New York presents a less cheerful view of the situation. It says: "It is by no means certain that all the results of the late financial disturbance have been felt. There are throughout the country a large number of traders, who cannot pay at maturity; there are many who are taking advantage of the times to force compromises upon their creditors, and the failures in the current quarter are likely enough to be numerous. But we are glad to believe that the internal indebtedness is not excessive, and that, as a rule, the debt paying power of the country is proportionate to its engagements. The foreign indebtedness of our merchants has seldom been as light as at the present moment, and no default in this respect may be feared. With judicious legislation in relation to finances, a continued growth in confidence and a restoration to ordinary channels of capital, there is every prospect of a good Spring business. If the progress toward a healthy state of affairs which has been made in the past ten weeks is equalled by the next ten, of which there is every prospect, there is good hope that, in an incredibly short time, the general effects to the merchants of the disasters of 1873 will be hardly discernible in the immediate future that is in store for them. Only the lessons taught should remain to make that future secure."

Up to Friday, the increase in bullion in the Bank of England for the week was £209,000, and £10,000 for the day. The proportion of reserve to liabilities of the Bank of England is 47½ per cent; against 48¾ last week. Rentes at Paris were easier and declined to 58f. 15c. The Bank of France gained 18,243,000 francs during the week. Prices in Amsterdam were as follows:—Central Pacific first mortgage bonds, 84@84½; Union Pacific first mortgage bonds, 74@74½; Northwest preferred, 62½; St. Paul preferred, 62½; Union Pacific stock, 80½.

Mr. Harry E. Sharpe, the Secretary of the Railway Association of America, which is composed of the principal railroad managers of this country, has issued a circular recommending the establishment of a railroad clearing house, and calling for the views of those mainly interested.

The total earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for 1873 were $9,046,000 as compared with $7,000,000 for 1872.

Stocks were inactive on Saturday, but generally firm. The bank statement showed an improvement, but not so great as the week previous.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 56 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday	Saturday
Gold closed at	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	119¾	120
Do. do. 1881	117⅞	117⅞
5-20 1863	116¼	116⅜
" 1865	116¼	116⅜
" 1865 new	116⅜	116⅝
" 1867	117⅛	117⅜
" 1868—coupons	117⅝	118
10-40's	112⅞	113
7-30's—coupons	104¾	105
Currency 6's	114¾	115
New 5 per cents	112¾	112⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103¾	103⅝
Erie	48¾	49⅛
R. H. & E.		
C. C. & I. C.	31¾	32
St. Paul	47⅜	47⅝
Do. preferred	77⅜	77⅝
Michigan Southern	89½	89½
Do. Central	86	86
North Western Common	69¾	69⅝
Do. preferred	72¾	72¾
Rock Island	104½	104⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88½
Pacific Mail	41¾	41⅝
Western Union Telegrap	76¾	77
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34⅞
Union Pacific	35¾	36⅛
Toledo & Wabash	54	53¾
Harlem	125	125
Chicago and Alton	107	108
Adams Express	94¾	95½
American Express	61½	61¾
U. S. Express	68¾	69¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	99	99
I. C.	100	99
Fort Wayne	91¾	91½

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 48 Exchange, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Friday	Saturday
Penna. Central	47¾	48
Reading	56¾	56¾
United Cos. of N. J.	123¾	124
Oil Creek	18	18¾
Lehigh Valley	58¾	59
Central Transportation	43¾	43¾
Mantua R.	50	50
A. V. R. R. 7 30	99	99
Penna. scrip dividend	94¾	94¾

NEW YORK, January 24, 1874.

Money closed easy at 4@5 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange closed dull at 483¾@484 for prime bankers' sixty days sterling and 487 for demand. Gold closed at 111⅛, after selling at 111¾@111⅜. The rates paid for carrying were 5, 5¾, 4¾, 4 and 2 per cent. The clearings were $29 230 000. The Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $1,776,000 gold for interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipts of $2,298,200 for customs. The general merchandise imports in the same time were $4,795,247; produce exports nearly $6,000,000, and specie exports $1,027 000. Governements were strong and considerable business was done. State bonds were strong, but not much doing. Railway and miscellaneous speculation was strong during the greater portion of the day, the advance ranging from ¼ to 2 per cent. Late in the day prices reacted ¼ to ¾ per cent., but finally there was an improved tone. The leading features were Western Union, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, New York Central, Pacific Mail and Panams. The total sales from ten to two o'clock were 146,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Western Union, 62 000 Lake Shore, 17,000 Union Pacific, 3 000 Wabash, 2 000 Panams, 7 500 Pacific Mail, 2 000 Ohios, 3,000 New York Central, 5 000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,000 C. C. & I. C., 1,000 Northwest, and 1,000 Northwest preferred.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$2 885,400
Specie, increase	429 100
Legal tenders, increase	2 648 800
Deposits, increase	450 700
Circulation, decrease	69 100

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 119¾; 5 20's, '62, 114¾; do. '64, 114¼; do. '65, 117⅝; do. new, 116⅝; do. '67, 117⅝; do. '68, 117⅝; new 5's, 112⅞; 10-40's, 114; Currency 6's, 115.

State Bonds—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 80¾; do. new, 79¾; Virginia, new, 59; do. old, 42; North Carolina, old, 29½; do. new, 18¾.

Stocks.—Erie, 48¾; Reading, 56¾; Toledo, Wabash & Western, 54; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 69¾; American Express, 61; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 41; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 48¾; do. preferred, 71; Harlem, 125; do. preferred, 128; Michigan Southern, 89; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 83½; Northwestern common, 69¾; do preferred, 72¾; Rock Island, 104¾; New Jersey Central, 99¾; St. Paul, 48¾; do preferred, 72¾; Toledo & Wabash, 54¾; do. preferred, 70; Ft. Wayne, 91¾; Terre Haute, 12¾; do. preferred, 32; Chicago & Alton, 107; do. preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 34½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 78¾; Burlington & Quincy, 105¾; Lake Shore, 81¾; Panams, 31¾; Illinois Central, 100; Indiana Central, 25¾; Central Pacific, 85¾; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102¾.

LONDON, January 24—5 P. M.—Consols: Money 93¼@93; account 92@93⅛; 5-20s '65, 103½; do. '67, 103½; 10 40s, 106⅝; new 5s, 102⅝; New 6's Central, 91¼; Erie, 41@44¼; do preferred, 69¾.

PARIS, January 24.—Rentes 58f 30c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, January 24, 1874. }

The fact that the weather has turned colder has caused a better feeling in business circles; the country roads have been in an almost impassable condition for some time past, rendering teaming almost out of the question, and this, of course, has had a depressing effect on general business, as it has curtailed very materially the outside demand for all descriptions of stock. If we are in hopes that, notwithstanding business has been all that could reasonably be expected under the circumstance, and but little if any behind what it usually is at this particular time, it will continue to improve, and as money matters are working easier and stocks, both in the hands of retailers and consumers, are light, there is no good reason why they should not be realized.

APPLES—Still quoted at $2,50@3,50 ₩ brl, for common to fair, and $4@4,50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—6@7c ₩ gall..n.

BRANS—$2@2,25 ₩ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—6@6½c.

BUTTER—Butter is coming in more freely, but as yet there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained; common to fair, 18@20c; choice to good, 20@23; prime to choice, 26@28.

CHEESE—Full—8@9c.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling in a regular way at $6@7 ₩ brl, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples quotable at 5½@5½c, as to quality. Peaches, halves, 12@14c; peeled, 18@20.

EGGS—There is no improvement in the demand, and while the supply is not excessive, prices remain without quotable change; fresh, 29@30c; pickled, 15@18.

FLOUR—The market is firm, but quiet and unchanged: we continue to quote spring wheat flours, $7,25@7,75, the outside figure for choice brands; winters, $8@8,50; white, $9@10. Rye Flour $5,50@5,75.

GAME—Market continues very dull, and a good deal of the stock on sale is stale and, having been exposed to the warm weather, presents a bad appearance; prices are also lower than it is difficult to quote correctly.

GRAIN—There is little or no Wheat offering in the market, and in the absence of sales we continue to quote at $1,60@1,65 for red winter, and $1,65@1,75 for white. Oats in limited demand, firm, but unchanged; 53@54c. Bar Corn is still quoted at 70@75; new shelled at 52@55, and old at 76@80. Rye is scarce, and there is some inquiry for it, and the market may be quoted firm at $1. Barley has advanced sharply in Chicago and Milwaukee, and No. 2 spring is now quoted at $1,88@1,90. The Chicago Tribune of Friday says: Barley was strong and quite excited by the news of an important advance, 5c, in New York yesterday, and a similar strength reported to be scarce and in active demand. The supply here has been light for some time past, and it continued in such small quantities that our stocks are decreasing, though but slowly. The demand has been withheld for several days past, in expectation of a large increase in the receipts, which does not occur, and buyers entered the field yesterday, having grown tired of waiting. To-day's receipts were 40 loads, and twice noted to-day, hence the volume of sales is small, 5,000 bushels having been reported.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very firm, and in the eastern markets a still further advance has been established. Sugars dull and weak. Molasses firm at quotations. There is a very fair demand for the leading staples, and but for the bad condition of the country roads, it would be still better.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and A, 11½; Extra C, 10½; Circle C, 10; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 23@24; good to prime, 21@22½; fair, 20@20½. Roasted 1 pound packages, Mexican, 25½.

MOLASSES.—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 70c fair to prime old, 65@70.

SYRUPS.—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 45@55; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE.—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.

HOMINY.—$3@3,50 ₩ brl.

HAY.—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and both holders are anxious to realize and stocks accumulating; prices are weak and declining; may be quoted at $18@21 ₩ ton, according to quality.

ONIONS.—In light supply, and quoted firm at $8 to $8 ₩ brl.

PEACHES.—Prime Peach Blows quoted at $1,3 @1,25 ₩ bushel in a jobbing way, and $1,12 $1,15 on track.

POTATOES.—Continues dull, and prices are irregular—the change in the weather may increase the demand.

PROVISIONS.—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9 to 12½c. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 11¾c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 9¾. Beef tongues, $7,50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 6¾c. Bacon Rib Sides, 8¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Mess Pork, $16,75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10¾. Do. half bbls, 11¼c. Do. 10's, 11¾. Do. 5 in a case, 12c. Do. 1's, 12¾. Do. 5's @ 10's pails 13c ₩ pound. Do. in 3 lb pails, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 12¼. Ham Sausage, 8½c.

LARD—Quoted at 8½@9c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,60 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1,80 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is scarce and in demand at $2. Timothy Seed is still quoted at $3,50@3,75, and Clover at $5,25@5,50.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8½@7.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1,06@1,06 ₩ gallon.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
SATURDAY, January 17, 1874. }

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	508 cars	440 cars
Hogs	153	189
Sheep	91	57
Horses	17	9
Mules	14	6
Total	813 "	701 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were unusually large, 61 cars in excess of those of last week, and the quality was considerably better than it has been of late; indeed, we heard some salesmen remark that they did not remember ever having seen as many prime cattle here for one week. The market opened up fairly active under the more favorable advices both from Philadelphia and New York, and during Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, was pretty lively, and, as before stated, the quality of the offerings were fully sustained; on Thursday, however, trade began to drag, on Friday it was no better, and dealers generally were disposed to think matters case-hardened tame, and that prices, as compared with the former part of the week, were decidedly lower, and on Saturday, the market was dull for several days past, in expectation of an increase in the receipts, which does not occur, and buyers entered the field yesterday, having grown tired of waiting. Little was offering over night, and twice noted to-day, hence the volume of sales is small, 1,500 head having been reported.

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The Chicago Tribune says: The market for flax seed is considerably excited by the news of drought in India. Dealers here are now paying full prices for seed to prime cash, and considerable parties stand ready to contract for any part of the next crop at $1,80 ₩ bushel from a cash and forwards. A St. Louis paper says: "It is well known that our home supply of flax seed is totally inadequate to meet the wants of the crushers and has been for several years past. Indiana every year. The fears of a great deficiency in the India crop have greatly stimulated the New York and other markets, and prices are rapidly advancing. In New York on Friday there were sales of sixty three thousand bags made largely to crushers, at $1,80@1,82½ cash and time, the market closing at 2,85 gold, 3 days. The receipts here are small, the crop of last year is almost gone, and prime seed will readily command $1,85 ₩ bushel. It looks very much as though flax seed would prove a very profitable crop for the farmers this season. In consequence of a scarcity of flax seed the linseed oil has become excited, and during the past few days there has been a sharp advance. A week or ten days ago raw linseed oil was quoted at 80@82c, and now firm and tending upward at $1,10 ₩ gallon for raw, and $1,15 for boiled. The crushers are refusing to sell except at full values.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—The movement in Coffee here continues active, though the transactions in it this week have been light as compared with those of last. Rio, fair to prime, 20½@21½c; ordinary to good, 19½@20c. European advices continue favorable, and prices have still further advanced, the market closing very strong and with a buoyant tone, the demand still upward. The only sale from first hands is one of two thousand five hundred bags Rio ex. Herzog Ernst, sold to a town jobber at 20½c gold, three and two months. Wholesale lots of Mary at 21¾c, eight hundred do ex. Ladawiga at 20c, one thousand do ex. Mallard at 20½c, and some five thousand bags in lots at from 20 to 20¾c, all gold. The market closes very strong indeed, and is quoted as follows: Rio, fair to prime voices, viz, ordinary Rio 20@20¾c, fair do. 20¾@ 20¾c, good do. 21¼@21¾c, prime do. 22@22½c, choice do. 23@23½c, and 24@24½c. The stock here in first hands is entirely exhausted; but, however two cargoes Rio viz: the Amazon and Virginia Belle, are now due. The stock in the hands of jobbers is about thirty four thousand bags, but one half of which is held by New York dealers.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 24, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in active demand and prices advanced; No 1 spring $1,23½; No 2 $1,24¾ cash; $1,25 buyer February; $1,17¾ seller March; No 3 spring $1,18¼. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed seller February at 42½c; seller April. Oats in fair demand and prices advanced; No. 2, 42c cash; 42½c seller February; 43¾c seller March; 43½@43¾c seller April. Rye in fair demand and prices advanced; No 2, 79@80c. Barley in good demand and prices advanced; fair No 2, 86@87c; No 3 $1,05@1,45.

Hogs—Dressed firm at 6c 0@6c 20.

Cattle—Receipts 1,000 head; 200 left over. Market active and prices advanced; fair to choice $3,50@4,50; common to medium $2,50@3,25; stockers $2,25@2,75; cows $1,85@2,45.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head; 200 left over. Market active and prices advanced; No 1, 7¾@8c; No 2 6½@7c; inferior 5@6c.

Hogs—Receipts 6,000 head; 1,000 left over. Market active and prices advanced; fair to choice $4,60@5,00; common to medium $4,25@4,50; packing $4,50@4,75.

WHISKY—Demand fair and firm at 96½c.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton nominal at 18½c. Flour active and unchanged; receipts 12 000 barrels; sales 9 000 barrels. Wheat 1@2c better; receipts 19,000 bushels; sales 162 000 bushels; No 2 spring $1,61@1,62. Corn 1@2c higher; receipts 2,700; sales 70,000. Barley scarce, active and advancing; $2. Malt quiet and firm. Pork irregular at $16,75@16,87½ for new mess; old do 9@10c. Lard firmer; 12c@ 12½c for steam; 12½@13c for kettle. Whisky firmer at 96½c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 20@20½c. Sugar firm and active; fair to good refining 9½@9¾c. Molasses quiet; cross boiled 70c. Rice quiet; Carolina 9¾@10c. Tallow firmer; new 8@8½c. Rosin quiet; strained common $2,60@2,65. Turpentine firmer at 48@48½c. Petroleum quiet; crude 12½c; refined 24c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; cotton 7-16d; wheat 6d. Cotton dull and market drooping; good ordinary 13½c; low middling 15@15½c; middling 15@15½c; strict ord. receipts 2,700; sales 700.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 24.—Wheat dull; amber Michigan $1,75. Corn dull at 78@80c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 24.—There was an undertone of activity in the market to-day, with a fair demand for prints, ginghams and worsted dress goods. Cotton goods are steady and firm. Cottonades are selling freely. Grain bags are more active and higher. Cotton yarns are moderately quiet. Cotton canvasses and worsted suitings are fairly active. The dry goods imports show a great decrease from the last two years.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Cattle: receipts 500 head; market quiet at yesterday's prices for good grades; shipments 1,874. Hogs: receipts 5,815 head; market active and firm at the outset; medium to fair $5 20@5 45; good to choice $5 60@5 75; closing nearly prime; shipments 2,000 head. Sheep: receipts 92 head; market steady and quiet.

Wool.

BOSTON, January 24.—Wool has been active during the past week; the sales of domestic amounted to 1,200,000 pounds; ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, medium, extra, double extra and treble ex at 53@56c; Michigan, Wisconsin, Western, Vermont and New Hampshire fleeces; combing and delaine 55@56c; unwashed 30@37c; scoured 60@75c.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouses and Mill Trucks, Turner's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
84 Wood street.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The weather continues very cold, and unless there is a sudden change in the atmosphere, floating ice will doubtless make its appearance again within the next 24 hours. Some of the weather prophets seem to be very confident that the winter is too far advanced for a protracted cold spell, and they argue that navigation is not likely to be suspended again. Business was unusually active at the landing during the greater part of the week which has just closed, and we are in hopes that it will continue so, as our steamboatmen have had a hard time of it recently. The Messenger for St. Louis, Ironsides for New Orleans, and Juniata for Cincinnati, departed during the week, and these all had big trips, and we are in hopes that those boats which are to follow them will be no less fortunate.

The towboats Whale and Hornet have arrived since our last, and the following took their departure with tows: Commodore, J. C. Risher, Hawk, Sam Miller, N. J. Bigler No 2, Nellie Speer, Tom Rees No. 2, and Simpson Horner. The Sam Miller will go on the Cincinnati and Louisville, which was left aground recently on the head of Crow's Island by the Bliss Bigler.

Considerable progress is being made towards raising the towboat Hercules. On Saturday there were seven chains under her, and two more boats were also at work.

The Fearless is announced for St. Louis forthwith, and will be the first through boat from that metropolis.

The Exchange has deferred her departure until Tuesday evening.

—Captain Garnett Andrews, of the wrecking boat Travis Wright, has completed work on the sunken Idaho, which was the last one of the wrecks he contracted to remove in Horse Reach, and the work has been accepted as satisfactory to the inspectors. His contract called for nine boats, and they were removed in the order named: Arcadia, R. J. Lockland, Golden Age, Guide, Petrel, Jay, Van Dorn, General Polk and Idaho.

—The New Orleans Times of the 21st says: Yesterday at 12 M. the steamer Belle Lee was placed under the hammer of Lee Talbot at the Mar hal, at the entrance of the Custom-house, and drew togeth r a large number of boatmen to buy furniture the sale. There were however few bidders and she was accordingly disposed of to Captain Clifford J. Wayne for the sum of $10,000.

—James Reese, clerk of the Paragon, has resigned his position to take charge of the office of the Reporter. The Reporter left New Orleans Wednesday evening for Cincinnati, and has entered permanently in the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade. Mr. Thomas Darrach succeeds Mr Reese in the office of the Paragon.

—Soda Lake above Shreveport, is being surveyed by a party of United States engineers under orders from Major Howell, preparatory to improving the navigation between Shreveport and Jefferson.

—Levee laborers are now employed at Memphis at 25 cents per hour which is 55 cents below the rate established a few weeks ago, and lower than has been paid for several years.

—The Pomeroy Coal Company is not working its mines. The contract with the miners at 38c per bushel has expired, but the company refuse to resume soon, but probably only giving 3 cents.

—The Wild Duck, St. Louis to Pittsburgh with 3 barges of coal, passed Cincinnati on the 22d after being wind bound there several hours. Pilots, William Gosney and Leander Patterson.

—The Thompson Dean will have the patent steam condensers placed on her. We learn that the Dean pays $2,500 for the royalty.

—The engines and doctor of the old steamer Hero were sold at Cairo last Tuesday to parties in Mound City, to go into a new towboat.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—30 bdls paper, Arbuckle's & Co; 250 do, Dilworth & Bro; 10 brl's apples, Voigt M & Co; 4 do, E Fox & Co; 6 do, 1 do butter D McM Lam & Co; 28 pcs iron, Stang C & Co; 52 brls apples, J and H Scott Co; 1 car corn, W Welsh; 78 sks oats, J Rose; 54 do do, A D Wampole & Co; 1 car lumber, R P Barger; 4 do, South Pgh P Mill; 2 do ware, Haworth & D; 3 box fish, D W Garrett; 10 bxs scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 3 bxs cases, F Pollard; 221 pcs s pipe, Jarvis & Co; 43 bdls paper, Pgh P Mill Co; 1 pkg wine, J Hartman; 5 do ale, W H Buffum & Co; 1 do wine, Captain Gallishath.

PITTSBURGH, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.—50 brls flour, G W McClure; 15 sks barley, Spencer McK & Co; 34 do bran, Hack & S; 2 do hay, Schnelbach & H; 25 brls 1 oil, Beymer R 130 do flour, W H Nauker & Co; 400 sks do, B H Voigt; 1 car no sacks, J Whalen; 200 brls flour, F W Jenkins & Bro; 5 do apples, 5 tubs butter, E Fox & Co; 30 tres lard, F W P Fergus; 15 brls apples, Schoenberger & Co; 1 P Hunt; 100 brls flour, Weller Bros; 10 bxs candles, Dilworth Bros; 7 bbls tobacco, M Heyl; 100 brls flour, D Wallace; 40 pcs bagging, Graham & Co; 100 brls flour, 2 pkgs tobacco, Haworth & D; 1 car hay, L G Graff & Co; 5 brls whisky, H Ewert; 4 do apples, H E Schmidt; 20 sks c meal, do; 1 car lumber, Beaden & Co; 100 brls flour, D Wallace; 12 do g, Voigt M & Co; 2,500 p shoulders, J H Parker; 1 car hay, Schelbach & H; 181 bxs rye, W J Meek; 26 pkgs tobacco, J Murphy; 11 brls 2 apples, W H Graff & Co; 100 do flour, S Lindsay.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car f seed, M B Sundand; 1 do do, Read, Armstrong & Co; 1 do sewer pipe, Akron S P Co; 18 bales cotton, E Hay & Son; 1 car flour, R Knox & Son; 5 do staves, J M Hemphill; 2 do, P K Ober; 3 do, W L Burton; 1 car hay, Johnston & McF; 1 car o land, Beaden & Co; 28 sks oats, Thompson & F; 1 car lumber, J Sidlefordord & Co; 2 do coars stares, Chandler; 2 do lumber, Mullin S & Co; 5 pkgs meal, Schoenberger & N; 1 car lumber, J Nana; 1 do, Reed Bro; 6 pkgs castia every year. The fears of a great deficiency in the India crop have greatly stimulated the cessary to go into the country to buy the seed, are rapidly advancing. In New York on Friday there were sales of sixty three thousand bags made largely to crushers, at $1,80@1,82½ cash and time, the market closing at 2,85 gold, 3 days. The receipts here are small, the crop of last year is almost gone, and prime seed will readily command $1,85 ₩ bushel. It looks very much as though flax seed would prove a very profitable crop for the farmers this season. In consequence of a scarcity of flax seed the linseed oil has become excited, and during the past few days there has been a sharp advance. A week or ten days ago raw linseed oil was quoted at 80@82c, and now firm and tending upward at $1,10 ₩ gallon for raw, and $1,15 for boiled. The crushers are refusing to sell except at full values.

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CHICAGO, January 24, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in active demand and prices advanced; No 1 spring $1,23½; No 2 $1,24¾ cash; $1,25 buyer February; $1,17¾ seller March; No 3 spring $1,18¼. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed seller February at 42½c; seller April. Oats in fair demand and prices advanced; No. 2, 42c cash; 42½c seller February; 43¾c seller March; 43½@43¾c seller April. Rye in fair demand and prices advanced; No 2, 79@80c. Barley in good demand and prices advanced; fair No 2, 86@87c; No 3 $1,05@1,45.

Hogs—Dressed firm at 6c 0@6c 20.

Cattle—Receipts 1,000 head; 200 left over. Market active and prices advanced; fair to choice $3,50@4,50; common to medium $2,50@3,25; stockers $2,25@2,75; cows $1,85@2,45.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head; 200 left over. Market active and prices advanced; No 1, 7¾@8c; No 2 6½@7c; inferior 5@6c.

Hogs—Receipts 6,000 head; 1,000 left over. Market active and prices advanced; fair to choice $4,60@5,00; common to medium $4,25@4,50; packing $4,50@4,75.

WHISKY—Demand fair and firm at 96½c.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton nominal at 18½c. Flour active and unchanged; receipts 12 000 barrels; sales 9 000 barrels

HOME NEWS.

Fire This Morning.

This morning, at half-past one o'clock, an alarm of fire was struck from box 113, Main and Walnut street's, Temperanceville. The extent of the fire could not be learned, owing to the lateness of the hour.

Democratic City Convention.

On Saturday evening the Democrats held their primary elections to choose delegates to the city convention, which meets to-morrow forenoon in the Court House, to nominate candidates for the different municipal offices. In the Fifth, Seventh and Twenty third wards two sets of delegates were chosen, which will result in contests for seats in the convention.

Died From His Injuries.

Coroner McCallin on Saturday held an inquest on the body of Joseph Jelby, who died from injuries received by the blowing down of the roof of the converting house of the new Edgar Thompson Steel Works, at Braddock's Fields, on Friday afternoon. His skull was crushed. His parents reside in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, whither his remains were taken. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 17 years of age.

Condition of Try Street.

Frequent complaints have recently been brought to our notice in regard to the shameful condition of Try street. This thoroughfare is very largely used for hauling heavy loads, and upon which there is also a constant travel. Our complainants aver that the street is allowed to remain in a most abominable condition for travel, being rendered almost impassable from the accumulation of mud, and blocked up with carts and wagons. The attention of the Street Commissioner is respectfully called to the same, as something worthy of his investigation.

Three Little Fires.

On Saturday evening, between six and seven o'clock, three alarms of fire were struck from the big bell. The first was from box 213, and was caused by a chimney burning on Mr. Burns' house, on Penn and Thirty seventh streets. The next was from box 12, and was occasioned by a slight fire in the sample room of McLean & Hooper, on Duquesne way, corner of Sixth street. It was put out, and the damage resulting was slight. The last was box 72, caused by a fire at Speer and Stewart's oil works, on Wain right's Island. It was a still that burned, and resulted in damage of about $300.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

Representatives from the many Catholic Temperance and Benevolent societies in this city held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, in the school room of St. Paul's Cathedral, to make preliminary arrangements for the proper celebration of St. Patrick's Day. It was finally decided that each society shall elect one delegate for every fifty members, who shall meet three weeks from yesterday and elect a chief marshal, assign the order in which the different organizations shall march, and finally arrange such other matters as may come up. It is said that the forthcoming celebration of St. Patrick's Day will be the most imposing, and the largest in every respect that was ever held in this city.

The Issuance of Water Bonds.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held on Saturday afternoon. The members present were Messrs. Phillips, Gross, Bissell, Kerr, Fulton, Thompson, Atterbury, Negley, Rafferty, McCandless, Aiken, Lyon, Hitel, House and Moyan. The object of the meeting was to consider an ordinance authorizing the City Controller to issue water bonds in amounts larger than $1,000, which is forbidden by the existing ordinance. The Controller stated that there is now in the City Treasury $131,000 belonging to private capitalists, who desire to invest in water bonds, but who refuse to accept bonds of less than $10,000. A general discussion of the subject brought out the fact that City Solicitor Bigelow has prepared an ordinance covering the question of issuing bonds in sums to suit parties wishing to invest, and it was agreed to report the ordinance to the meeting of Councils this afternoon.

Jurors for the Fifth Monday.

The Jury Commissioners have drawn the following jury for the Criminal Court for the fifth Monday of March next:

Joseph Thompson, farmer; George Kunkle, saloon keeper; J. W. McPherson, farmer; John Kinlein, stone mason; Daniel Ash, gentleman; Joseph B. Cherry, druggist; David Williams, farmer; Henry Earle, clerk; H. Aston, engineer; G. A. Madeira, clerk; Alfred Pearce, hotel; John C. Gripp, foreman; Jos. Hammer, dealer; Theodore Stoneroad, carpenter, Frank Bausman, furnisher; Jos. Haigh, gent.; Mark Kenny, laborer; John W Geary, hatter; Francis Sheppard, lawyer; Jos. Caskey, grocer; J. N. Laughlin, sadoler; Aug. Praetsch, banker; Robt. Thompson, farmer; Joseph Armstrong, plasterer; Wm. Leslie, lawyer; John Federski, farmer; Wm. Shanna han, laborer; Robert McKee, blacksmith; A. Irwin, merchant; George McIlhenny, farmer; Moses Bonland, gent.; Wm. M. McKee, carpenter; Chas. J. Clark, gent.; Anson Magee, tailor; J. S. Pearson, locksmith; James Maguire, Esquire; A. J. Verner, teacher; Patrick Mc Clane, contractor; Lewis Bunnell, grocer; John White, carpenter, Lewis Matthews, carpenter; Charles Atwell, merchant; Amos Holland, esquire; Henry Farnan, merchant; Christ. Feld, saloon keeper; William Cartwright, farmer; Casper Bocks, wagonmaker; Joseph Chaney, wagonmaker; G. W. Lyon, assessor; Michael Frick, shoemaker; David Shaw, farmer; D K McKnight, farmer; G. H. Star, merchant; Josiah Baker, farmer; Geo. Bradley, moulder; Frank S. Cooper, physician; J. S. Graham, L. L. stone keeper; Ei Kaufhold, lumber merchant; J. H Hisber, physician.

POLITICAL.

The City Controllership.

Thus far, although the political canvass has armed up considerably—there seems to be but one candidate in the field for City Controller, the present occupant of the position Mr. R. M. Snodgrass. Mr. Snodgrass has been connected with the City Controller's office for several years and has always performed the duties assigned him with a care and fidelity that won him universal praise. The estimation in which his services were held was evidenced by his recent election to fill a vacancy in the office, and the manner in which he has discharged the duties of the place since elected by Councils to the chief position, has given proof that he is in every way qualified to fill the situation. Mr. Snodgrass is a thorough accountant, and one who takes a pride in being able to have his books overhauled and balanced at any moment, and to report to him if his time is desired. He makes an excellent Controller in every way, and seems destined to have a "walk over" for the nomination, as thus far, no opponent, so far as we know, has been authoritatively announced to "measure oars" with him.

THE WEATHER.

The Record and Indications.

The record of the last lunar month is not in full agreeable to the indications, which may be the fault of the observer; exceeding them in the number of cloudy and rainy days. As regards the state of the atmosphere, as being moderate cold, and having no hopes of thick ice and no continued cold weather, the record is correct.

RECORD.

From 19th December to 18th January, cloudy and variable, nineteen; rain, line snow, eight, more or less in quantity; clear and pleasant, white frost and freeze, fifteen; average daily thermometer, 32½; same days 1872 and '73, 30 River, daily, 9¼ feet less in '72 and '73. Rain and snow fell 3 20 100 inches.

The indications are slightly misty for the present month, but approximate to a strong irregular state of the weather; with alternate spells of heat and cold; with no prospect of thick ice, nor continued severe cold weather. A sudden extreme cold snap is only the forerunner of a warm rain and thaw; a gradual depression of the thermometer and continual rising of the barometer, induces cold weather and snow storms.

No thick ice can be anticipated until the Northwest Lakes are frozen, and the land north and northwest is covered with snow, yet we need not despair, the last of February and the month of March may produce ice.

If the spring should be rainy, the danger is that July and August may be dry. If not, and the winter runs into April and May, health and the crops may be good, provided February and March may be cold.

INDICATIONS.

From January 18th to February 17th twenty four cloudy and eighteen snow and rain, more rain, five clear and four days. A stormy month, irregular, damp and warm, and short and sharp atmosphere. G. A.

Pittsburgh, January 24th, 1874.

FIRE COMMISSION.

Who Shall Fill the Vacancy?

The canvass for this vacant Fire Commissionship has been quite spirited within the past few days, and from the list of candidates now announced, Councils to-day will have plenty of good material from which to make a selection. Thus far there have been four gentlemen named—Messrs. Wm. Woods, John Semple, John T. Wilson and Thomas Fender.

The first named, Mr. Wm. Woods, is a member of the well-known manufacturing firm of Reese, Graff & Woods, and is a gentleman who would be a very valuable addition to the Commission. He has been connected with the manufacturing interests of the city for many years, and in publicand private life is now, and has always been regarded as an excellent, practical business man, and a gentleman who would, if monthly discharge any trust committed to him. Mr. Woods was identified with the Volunteer Fire Department, being President of the old Relief Company, and always by money and personal effort, supported the interests of the department. His past experience in connection with "fire matters," his reputation as a business man, and his personal fitness for the position, all commend him as a worthy candidate.

The second named on the list Mr. John Semple has made a record in Council, and it is one that reflects credit upon him. He has been several times re-elected and always with such a complimentary vote as to indicate that his neighbors there who know him best—had the fullest confidence in his character. Mr. Semple is a business man of high character, and in Council gave evidence that he was a way at to the interests of the city, and continuously desirous of faithfully serving his constituency.

The third candidate, Mr. Joseph F. Wilson, is a member of the firm of T. Wilson, Lyght & Co., proprietors of the Union Iron Mills. He like Mr. Woo's, is identified with our manufacturing interests, and is thus very materially interested in our city's prosperity. His reputation as a business man is first-class, and his integrity is of the highest order—qualifications that are essential in such an important position as that for which he is a candidate.

Mr. Thomas Fender, at present connected with the United States Attorney's office, is the fourth man on the "team," as he is more familiarly known, has been a "fire laddy" and understands "the ropes" pretty thoroughly. He has served in Councils and has occupied several official positions to the satisfaction of those who committed trusts to him.

POLITICAL.

Arranging for Primaries.

Meeting of the City Republican Executive Committee—The Committee Filled Out—Three Conventions Decided Upon—Primary Meetings Ordered—Discussing Legal Points—"Outsiders" Not Allowed to Explain—A Generally Serene Session.

Saturday afternoon, pursuant to public call, the gentlemen designated as members of the City Republican Executive Committee, assembled at the Lincoln Club Rooms, to take some action in reference to the coming city elections. The size of the gathering was considerably increased by the presence of a number of citizens of Republican proclivities, who, however, being outsiders, took no active part in the proceedings further than to act in the capacity of appreciative hearers and spectators.

At half past two o'clock, Mr. R. C. Elliott, chairman of the Committee, stepped to his place, and, satisfying himself, by a sweeping glance, that the henchmen were all present, interrupted the flow of conversation by calling the meeting to order.

Chairman Elliott, as the Secretaries arranged their books and papers on either side of him,

ROSE TO AN EXPLANATION

remarking, "gentlemen this is a meeting called for formal business. The roll will be called and as the wards are named, if there is a vacancy of one member, the colleague will suggest a new name. I would just say, for the information of all parties, that I filled out the vacancies in the South Side wards, as published. I done it according to the resolution passed by this committee two years ago—November 8, 1871. This committee was first appointed by the Return Inspectors of the election and I being named as chairman had authority to fill vacancies."

RESIGNATIONS OF COMMITTEEMEN.

The roll was then called and the resignations of several members read, and others elected to their place. In the Second ward, Thomas H. Phelps was chosen to a vacancy; in the Third, Gus. L. Braun was appointed in place of John Gripp, resigned; in the Eleventh, W. B Hays, Jr., took the place of S. W. Hill, and in the Thirty fourth R. S. Hemlup was chosen instead of Mr. Irwin, who was declared to be not a resident of the ward.

Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, held two years ago, was dispensed with.

FIXING A DISCREPANCY.

Mr. Evan Jones—I see a mistake in my name on that roll read a moment ago. I am one of the members from the Fourteenth ward, and it is put down Joseph D Jones.

Chairman—Is there any Joseph D. Jones in that ward?

Mr. Jones—There is, but I received the notice, though, of appointment.

A member—I move Evan Jones be substituted for Joseph D.

Mr. Jones—I object. If Joseph D., as it reads in the papers, is correct, then all right.

The matter was here settled by a member moving that Evan be elected a member at large, which was carried.

The chairman then asked if the members had any business to offer not of a general character in the interests of the Republican party"

MR. BIGELOW'S CONVERSION.

Mr. Thomas S. Bigelow, City Solicitor, responded by remarking that to order that the action of this committee to day may be that which is necessary and proper in the premises, I desire to make a short statement. You are doubtless aware that some time ago as law officer of the city of Pittsburgh I gave an opinion to Councils that the provision in the new Constitution requiring an election for city and ward officers throughout the commonwealth to be held on the third Tuesday of February was the organic law of the State to be carried into effect by the necessary machinery of the ordinary law-making power of the legislature, and that an election held without that would not be legal. Since that opinion was delivered the legislature has seen proper to take action on the same, and have provided by bill the necessary rules and regulations for conducting the elections. The bill has not been finally passed, but in all probability will pass before this election. Therefore I think it advisable for this committee to take such action as to provide canvassers for an election on third Tuesday of February, and I purpose giving an opinion to councils on Monday to the effect that an election should be held, though I consider the election an absurdity at this time. But as it is I think we should now take some action to provide candidates for our party at that election."

A CALL FOR THREE CONVENTIONS.

Mr. Wm. Anderson, of the Thirty-seventh ward (Wilkinsburg), followed Mr. Bigelow by reading from a prepared slip the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Republican nomination for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer be made by separate delegate conventions, composed of one delegate from each election precinct.

Resolved, That the primary meetings for the election of delegates be held on Saturday, February 7, between the hours of four and seven o'clock P. M., and that the voting be by ballot.

Resolved, That the delegates, chosen to the respective conventions, meet for the purpose of making nominations, on Tuesday, February 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at such places as the City Executive Committee may designate in their call.

A delegate asked when the election was to take place.

Chairman Elliott—The seventeenth of February is the time fixed by the new Constitution.

Mr. Gus. L. Braun wanted to know if the committee should not also act for the nomination of ward officers at that time.

Mr. Bigelow said that was generally left with the ward committees.

Chairman Elliott thought the Executive Committee only had to do with the officers named in the Mayor's proclamation.

MR. PEARSON MENTIONS "SET UP" AND GET "SET DOWN"

Mr. G. R. Pearson of the Seventeenth ward, rather favored a new deal all around. "We have departed," said Mr. P., "from the old order of things now, in the appointment of this committee, and we might as well establish a new order under the new Constitution. It has been said freely that this committee has been "set up" in the interests of the ring, and—"

Chairman Elliott (peremptorily)—"Gentlemen must confine themselves to the question. I don't want to choke any one off, but we must talk to the point."

Mr. Pearson wanted to know what the question was.

Mr. Anderson thought there had been no question raised as yet.

Chairman Elliott again essayed to explain. He had filed the representation from the South Side, and thought it was right to do so, but if any gentleman was aggrieved he might step to the front and make known his objections.

A gentleman, with overcoat buttoned up, hat in his hand, and a gleam of determination in his eye, accepted this invitation with the most cheerful alacrity by

"STEPPING TO THE FRONT,"

carefully depositing his tile right side up on the reporter's table, bowing himself for a speech, and melodiously remarking, "Mr. Chairman." While the speaker cleared his throat for continuance, the Chairman "smole a ghastly smile" of recognition, and for want of something more affacacious, looked around for help.

"Mr. Chairman," said the individual to whom all eyes were now turned, "I'm here as—"

"Wait a minute," said Mr. Wilson a quick witted delegate who say the drift of things, "Are you a member of this Committe, Mr. Brown?"

Mr. Brown couldn't see the relevancy of the conundrum.

"O'h, yes," said the Chairman, now with equanimity restored, "*It is proper only for men bers*—"

"I am a member of the Republican party," remarked the imperturbable Brown and I—"

"But," said Mr. Wilson, "are you a member of this committe?"

Mr. Brown hearing the conundrum thus twice propounded, answered negatively.

"Well, then," said Mr. Wilson, "You've no right to talk here."

"No, sir," added the chairman by way of supplement, "none but members have the privilege of the floor. We don't want to choke"—

"Well, then, you choke me off, do you?" interrupted Mr. Brown, waxing fiery.

"O, no, Mr. Brown," came from the chair—"not a choke off, but you can't talk here unless you're a member."

"Well, all right" mysteriously concluded Mr. Brown, as he yielded to the force of circumstances and sat down.

The resolutions were again taken up

EDITORS AND LAWYERS.

Mr. John W. Riddell then gained the floor, and said he thought it would be well enough to have the courts decide whether an election would be held next month It was the opinion of many people, notably many editors—that such would be the case, but "*many professional men*" said the speaker with twenty ten emphasis on "professional," were of opinion that a election month would not be legal. But inasmuch as the Democrats were preparing he thought it would be well to have some preparation made on the Republican side. He believed no election would be had, and thought it best, to a majority, was with him. As a means of getting information he suggested that inasmuch as the Mayor had stated that he would not issue his proclamation for an election next month, the committee apply to Court for a mandamus on the Mayor to compel him to issue his proclamation, and that would settle the matter one way or the other.

Mr. Gus L. Braun—If that bill passes in Harrisburg, we'll compel us to have an election!

Mr. Riddell—No. The Legislature can no more enfranchise us than we can ourselves. Their action is as liable to be reversed by the Supreme Court as that of any other body.

Mr. Anderson—While concurring with Mr. Riddell's views, I think we should pave the way for our representations, so that we could be ready for an election.

LEGAL LIGHTS DIFFERING.

Mr. Bigelow couldn't agree with Mr. Riddell's views. He believed if the bill was passed an election would be legal, but thought the election so far ahead was absurd. He didn't want the party, however, to be beaten by default.

Mr. Braun—A majority of the able lawyers of Philadelphia and Harrisburg say this election is legal. There is ex-Attorney General Brewster, Wayne McVeigh, Mr. Lamberton, and lawyers of that stamp that concur in this opinion.

Mr. S. S. Fetterman—Let us employ counsel, who can make application on Monday or Tuesday for a *mandamus*, which can be argued during the week. If the *mandamus* is issued then we will be all right for an election, and if it don't but little is lost. The time is short, and we can be preparing in the meantime for our nominations.

THE CONVENTIONS DECIDED UPON.

The question was here called on Mr. Anderson's resolutions for a primary election and conventions, and it was carried almost unanimously.

Mr. Fetterman then offered a resolution that Messrs. J. W. Riddell and George T. Oliver be appointed a committee to bring the matter before the Supreme Court, now sitting in Philadelphia.

Mr. Riddell objected, and suggested others better acquainted with constitutional law. Mr. Oliver also objected, unless it was merely committee business to be attended to.

Mr. David Kirk—I hope our legal friends will not push the matter. It looks as though we want to get out of the fight and are trying legal means to get out of it. Our opponents are going to hold an election, and let us do it. If our county judges give a decission, the Supreme Court may reverse it. I think this question of an election should be considered settled.

Mr. Chalmers remarked that the Mayor had not refused to issue a proclamation, but was willing to abide by the decision of the City Solicitor. As Mr. Bigelow had reversed his own opinion, there was no difficulty on that head.

Mr. Kirk moved that the whole question of taking the matter to Court be laid on the table, and that the Committee prepare for an election on the third Tuesday of February next.

The motion was put and carried with but two dissenting voices

On motion, it was then decided to have the Primaries held by the Republican officers of the regular election Boards.

FINANCIAL.

Chairman Elliott desired to call the committee's attention to a little financial matter. He referred to the unwillingness of many Republican office-holders to pay their little assessments for campaign purposes. His "feelings had been hurt" several times by parties who held offices that were given them by the party, and who, when asked for their small assessment of two or five dollars, refused to pay up, and were impudent about it, too.

Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Finance Committee, being called upon, corroborated this statement.

The chairman said, of course, no action could be taken in the matter by the committee, but he thought the backward office-holders ought to in some way be induced to pay up.

PLEDGES ASKED.

Mr. Chalmers here moved that candidates for nomination send in their pledge to abide by the nominations by Saturday next. The motion prevailed unanimously.

THE NEXT CITY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Oliver moved that the chairman of the different conventions be authorized to select a City Executive Committee, composed of two persons from each ward, to serve for the ensuing three years.

Mr. Kirk—That's a question for the conventions and not us.

PLACE FOR HOLDING THE CONVENTIONS.

Mr. Fetterman moved that a committee of five be appointed to select places for the holding of the three conventions. This was carried and Messrs. C. S. Fetterman, W. B. Hays, Sr., Geo. B. Chalmers, Geo. W. Wilson and Jenkin Jones appointed as the committee.

The committee then adjourned to meet again at the same place next Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

MR. M. C. DIXON'S ARREST.

The End Not Yet—Officers to be Prosecuted—Interesting Suit Likely to Result—Peculiar Conduct of an Official—Why Mr. Dixon Protests.

The arrest of Mr. M. C. Dixon, of Greensboro, N. C., in this city, last week, for selling diamonds, is likely to lead to more interesting results than was anticipated by the detectives and Chief of Police, and which, most likely, will place them in an awkward position. Mr. Dixon has been heard from by a gentleman of this city, through dispatches and letters. In one dispatch he authorizes the engaging of counsel for immediate proceedings against the proper parties, and also that he will be soon again in Pittsburgh with additional counsel from his own State. In another dispatch he says that ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, will accompany him to this city, and that he will see if justice could be had for the outrageous treatment he received.

The following communication from that gentleman has been received at this office:

A CARD.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1874.

I left St. Louis on the Saturday, previous to the one that I arrived in Pittsburgh, stopping at several cities on the way. I came in the evening and registered my name, M. C. Dixon, North Carolina, at the Union Depot Hotel. I remained at that house until next day, Sunday, when I paid my bill and left for the Central Hotel, where I registered "M. C. Dixon, New York," and took supper. The reason for the change, was, that I thought it would bring me out of the smell of coal gas, for which I have a remedy. Finding the Central no better on that score, I left for the Monongahela House and registered there, the same as I had at the Union Depot Hotel, from North Carolina. I staid there until next day, when I took my baggage, left it at a pawn-broker's, did my business and was about to depart, when I was arrested by officer John Messner. He told me he wanted me to go with him and see the Chief of Police, who was waiting for me. I did as requested, thinking I would be civilly treated. The Chief not being in I waited for him. When he arrived, he said, "Walk into my room." I left my baggage outside and walked in, company with the man that arrested me. He asked me some questions, and I told him I was not selling diamonds and that's my business. Here is a bill of my purchases and references, Randall, Baremore & Co., of New York; General Matt. Ranson, U. S. Senator, and James M. Gudger, M. C., from my State. Copy paragraph to them, and release me as soon as you can. I think there is a dispatch now in the office for me, from New York." They got this dispatch, broke it open and doctored it up, to suit themselves. The Chief then said, "Come and you turned in about half an hour, when he said, "I guess I'll keep you here." I said, "have you telegraphed," and he said "yes, I have, but what have you about your clothes?" I said "I have money." He then said, "pull off your clothes," I asked, "for what," when he answered me, with an oath, "you pull off your clothes," and then undressing Messrs. Mc. he said, "get the handcuffs, I will handcuff him." I protested against such cruel, not to say unjust treatment, and asserting that I was a gentlemen, and that I had never received such treatment before. The Chief said, "this is not the worst of it," and then he took hold of my coat telling the other man to close the blinds. I then told him I would undress, and then pulled off my coat and vest. He searched my clothing, saying, "You are a thief," when I replied that I was not a thief, I took my money and counted it, $4 400. He said, "You have a good lot of it." "Yes," replied I, "but it is mine, and no one but my creditors have any better right to it, than I have, and I got it honestly." He then stood by till the money was counted and locked up. He then he called up his force and told them to take me to the lock-up. I was taken there and very kindly treated by the captain and the watchman, who acted towards me like gentlemen. I staid in durance vile till next day, five o'clock, when I was taken before the Mayor and discharged, after a hearing. I employed counsel and paid him fifty dollars to telegraph to my references. I only ask if such high-handed tyranny by public officials is tolerated by the people of your city. My redress must come.

Respectfully yours,

M. C. DIXON.

TWO RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Two Passenger Trains Collide on the Pan Handle Road—One Man Killed—Accident to the Chicago Express on the Fort Wayne Road—One Man Fatally Injured.

On Saturday evening two railroad accidents occurred, one on the Pan Handle division of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, the most serious, and the other on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago. The accident on the Pan Handle occurred near Holliday's Cove, some forty miles from this city, by the Steubenville Accommodation, in charge of Conductor Mooney, and the fast line, St. Louis Express east, in charge of Conductor Champ, coming together. The express was due in the city at 7:33 yesterday evening, and the accommodation had left at 2:28 P. M. It seems that the express was on one at every station. There is a siding, near Holliday's Cove, at which the express is on time, it must wait till the accommodation passes it. It seems that it got there on time or before, and left several minutes too soon. The train had barely got a start, when the accident happened. Mr. Mooney, who was down brakes were whistled on both trains, but the collision was inevitable, and the two locomotives came together with a terrific crash, damaging them badly, crushing the baggage and express cars, and partially telescoping the day coach. The passenger car remaining on the track. The express train consisted of two passenger coaches, one sleeper, baggage and express car, while the accommodation consisted of three passenger coaches, a baggage and express car. As above stated, the passenger cars stayed upon the track, and the passengers were not hurt. But the express messenger, Mr. James Paul did not fare so well. He was in the car that was wrecked and consumed, and the charred remains of the unfortunate man were found several hours after the accident. Deceased was a brother of Mr. John Paul, the Smithfield street hatter, and has three sisters living, one of whom is in Philadelphia, one in Allegheny, and another who resides in Pittsburgh. Deceased, who was a bachelor, 52 years old, had accumulated considerable means and had his life insured for $20000. Mr. Paul had been in the employ of the express company for many years and was regarded as faithful and upright, and ran between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. His charred remains were taken to Steubenville, where they were prepared for interment and his friends were having telegraphed for them, and will arrive to-night or to-morrow. The engineers who were in charge of the trains are old and competent men, and the accident can only be attributed to the express leaving the siding ahead of time. The passengers had been waiting about four hours, lost their baggage, Miss Ella Pierce, an actress, had her entire wardrobe consumed. It is said by passengers, that at the time of the accident, the accommodation was running at a slow rate of speed and that in a manner previous more serious consequences.

Accident on the Fort Wayne Road—One Man Fatally Injured.

The Chicago and St. Louis express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, due in this city at seven o'clock Saturday evening, met with an accident twenty one miles east of Crestline, about four o'clock. A broken truck caused the mail and express cars and one of the passenger coaches to leave the track, the locomotive and the two rear coaches staying upon the track. The three cars ran along the line for a considerable distance, finally coming together in a wreck. J. H. Woodward, a resident of Englewood, Cook county, Illinois, the express messenger, was fatally injured. Several of his ribs, and one of his arms were broken, and he received internal injuries. Dr. Morey, of Mansfield, and a wrecking train were sent out by the company immediately upon being notified of the accident. None of the passengers were hurt, but they experienced a delay of some four hours, which was made as comfortable as possible by the railway officials.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 168 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Cunard Line steamer Algeria, at Queenstown; State Line steamer Pennsylvania, at Larne.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

Meeting of Councils this afternoon.

Citizens' meetings in aid of the unemployed, are not considered a success.

The publication of the new Constitution in nearly all the papers in the State cost about $200,000.

A little three year old child was attacked by a dog at Wood's Run, yesterday, and badly bit about the face, arms, cheek and neck.

The Pollock O'Hara case was called in the Criminal Court on Saturday, but again postponed owing to the inability of Mr. O'Hara to be present.

There was no meeting for relief of the unemployed at City Hall on Saturday evening, owing to the absence of a sufficient number of citizens.

James Hughes, who was so badly injured at the blowing off of the roof of the Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock's Fields on Friday, was in a very dangerous condition yesterday.

The trial of the young man Resley, who some time ago shot and killed Lloyd L. Cary, editor of the Cumberland, Md., *Times*, commences to day at that place.

Mrs. Nohr, residing at the corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, Allegheny, fell down the stairs of her residence, yesterday morning, breaking her arm, and being badly bruised. Dr. Riggs attended her.

On the second of March a wrestling match will come off in this city, between Ralph Wolfendale and Jack Parr, for $500 a side and the championship of America. Both the contestants are Englishmen.

On Saturday evening Detective Wilmot went out to Shelton station, on the P. R. R., to a house where it was said, Slavin, the murderer, was concealed. The detective found the house and the man, but he wasn't Slavin.

In view of the approaching election would it not be a good idea for City Councils to take up the long dormant Mayor's salary question, and settle it finally before a person is chosen to fill the position upon the expiration of the term of the present incumbent?

Saturday afternoon M. W. Acheson and Messrs. Duff & Leggate filed with Prothonotary Kennedy, the answer of the Stanton avenue Commissioners to the bill in equity filed by Sophia B. Negley, to stop the work on said improvement. The case will be argued soon.

Anthony Ebenling, Joseph Johnston, Frank McCherri, M. Slagle, John Fay, Thomas Paredine, George Tann and Michael Moraney, were held in $500 bail each for court on Saturday, by Deputy Mayor Nichols, for participating in a riot on New Year's eve in Lawrenceville, during which they assaulted a Mr. Winters in his own house.

Saturday morning Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier appointed Robert Vandevort, Edward Cassiday and Matthew Edwards, to serve as a Board of Viewers of Street Improvements in the city of Pittsburgh, to hold office for one year from the 1st day of February last, in accordance with the 8th section of the act concerning streets and sewers of Pittsburgh.

Messrs. Bayne and Magee Saturday morning filed the report of the Nation's Savings Bank, of Allegheny City, in the Court of Common Pleas, for the year ending December 31st. The report shows the liabilities of the bank to be $11,964 65 and the assets equal to that amount, including $7,786 15 cash on hand. $109,257 32 of the assets are in the form of bonds and mortgages.

A black silk dress, with wide purple stripe and cream lace and velvet sacque are at the Mayor's office awaiting a claimant. A small boy endeavored to pawn them at a Smithfield street establishment on Friday evening, but the proprietor would not accept them without a guarantee that the lad got them honestly. He left to obtain the guarantee, but did not return again. The garments are almost new, and have been worn but little.

On Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, an alarm of fire was struck from box 4, Allegheny. It was occasioned by a slight fire in the rear of the new factory being occupied by Henry Huing as a grocery store, at No. 137 Beaver avenue. It was quickly extinguished, the damage amounting to about $30. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as no fire was ever used in the vicinity where the fire broke out.

Scribner's Monthly for February fully maintains the high reputation it has obtained in a comparatively short time. As usual, it is liberally and effectively illustrated. "Glimpses of Texas," by Edward King, part of his series "The Great South," begun in November, is graced with 29 engravings, including a portrait of Samuel Houston, who may be regarded as the founder of the State. A very pleasing article on Berranger, with translations of some of his most popular lyrics, is also illustrated, evidently by a Cruikshank artist.

One evening last week, Mrs. Catherine Munning sent her nephew to the postoffice, with fifty dollars to send by money-order to a friend in Kansas. The money order office was closed when the lad arrived, and he asked a man near by if the office was open, as he wanted to send a way some money. The man replied that it had closed for the evening, but that he was the clerk and would take the money and see that it was sent. The lad then handed him the fifty dollars, asking for a money order receipt. Upon the receipt being given, the lad left, and all in the office, but he would write him one just as good, and scribbled off a receipt on a blank piece of paper. The boy took it home, and the aunt, suspecting from its irregularity that something was wrong, called the next day on Postmaster Negley and learned that her nephew had been victim'zed.

A private letter received from a gentleman in Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky, about thirty miles south of Lexington, says, "The morals of this section of Kentucky, though not as bad as other sections, I am sorry to say are at a low ebb. I speak generally. The courts are not what they should be, and a low estimate is placed upon human life. When a difference occurs between parties a settlement by the courts is seldom effective. It is frequently decided with knives and pistols, and death to both parties is very often the final result. But these classes claim that a better state of morals is progressing, that law and order and the courts will soon again resume their ancient, wonted prestige, and that longer resistence to the laws, would be evil and offending, in a saint, especially so since the finger of God, in his wrath, was made plain to this people during the past summer by visiting them with that terrible scourge, the cholera."

An information has been made before Alderman Kreuter by Simon Snitinsky, a tenant of the Bedford Building and Loan Association, against M. Thompson, Frank Luther and James Weigle, conductor, baggage master and brakeman of the Springdale accommodation on the West Penn. Railroad, whom he charges with practicing a rather peculiar joke on the passengers. The complainant alleges, that he paid his fare for that train and that he had two bundles with him which he put in one bag, and took it to the baggage master, whom he asked what the charges would be to Springdale. He paid what was asked of him, twenty five cents, when the baggageman demanded double that amount, on account of two bundles being in the bag. He refused to pay the addition, so when they got out, they placed a rope around his neck, choked him, forced open his mouth and filled it with cinders, shouting all the time to kill him. When he got to Springdale, they kicked him off the train and abused him generally. The Alderman held the defendants in $2,000 bail each, for hearing on Saturday next at eleven o'clock.

PERSONAL.

***District Attorney Bayne has gone to Washington City.

***Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns.

***Dr. Rahauser is a candidate for membership in the Board of Health. He is from the South Side.

***Professor D. Mayer, formerly of this city, is now in Cleveland, Ohio, giving lessons in the art of stripping the light fantastic.

***Dr. Salvoy, of this city, was elected Secretary of the National Board of Health at its meeting held in Washington City last week.

***The terms of Dr. Gross, Dr. Gilmore and John Fleming, as members of the Board of Health, will expire on the first of February. The first and last named members are candidates for re-election.

***Edward Campbell, Esq., formerly Prothonotary of this county, who has for several years been residing in Dakota, is now among his friends in this city. He is staying at the Monongahela House.

***Saturday morning His Honor Judge Stowe took the oath of office prescribed by the new Constitution. Prothonotary Kennedy administered the oath to Judge Acheson, after which Judge Acheson administered the oath to Judges Sterrett, Collier, Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White. The Prothonotary wound up this swearing business by taking the oath himself—Judge Sterrett administering it.

***The will of Nicholas Lacher, of Reserve township, was filed in the Register's office on Saturday. He leaves all his property to his wife, Victoria, to hold as long as she remains a widow; in case she marries again, she is to get but one-third of the estate. The will of John Crawford, of this city, also filed, bequeaths all his property to his wife, Mary, at whose death it is to be equally divided between his two sons.

ROBERT FINNEY'S ASSETS.

Appraisement of the Estate—Inventory Filed.

Messrs. Edward Gregg and W. W. Martin, who were appointed to appraise the estate of Robert Finney, who made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors, have concluded their labors and filed the following report in the Prothonotary's office:

To 70 shares of stock in the Coal Bluff Mining Company.....$ 1,242 00
Interest in Linden Mining Co..... 2,900 00
50 shares Columbia oil stock..... 400 00
1 share Craft property..... 7,000 00
250 shares Pacific Mail..... 9,625 00
Interest with Edward Gregg in land near Duluth..... 500 00
Due bill against John Scott for..... 9,954 21
Subject to losses in speculations in Pacific Mail Co stock..... 5,000 00
Due bill against W. J. Rose..... 200 00

Total.....$36,867 21

The following are appraised as worthless:

1,200 shares Dunbar Iron Company stock; Franklin and Sandy stock; West Virginia land, American Mining Company stock; due bill against John W. Duncan, $250; due bill against H. Reed for $50; due bill for $5 against Matthew Murphy.

The inventory of household goods and furniture of Robert Finney in his dwelling house, which did not pass by the assignment and which is set apart for the use of the family, aggregates $291 56.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

A Quarter of a Million.

The holder of the ticket drawing the first prize in Kentucky Library Gift Concert, will receive $250,000 in cash, and there are 11,999 other cash gifts. The Concert takes place March 31, 1874, and there will be no postponement. Every ticket will be sold before the 24 day of March.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

In the case of Adolph G. Zwanzg, tried for perjury, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the defendant, August Geisler, to pay all costs.

James Cunningham, found guilty of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, on oath of John Wochls, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and six months, and on another indictment for the same offence, a like sentence was imposed, to take effect at the expiration of the first sentence.

Emory E. Steele, found guilty of assault and battery on Martin Reeg, was fined $15 and ordered to pay the costs of prosecution.

Albert Minnis, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, and convicted of simple assault and battery, on oath of Alexander Connor, brakeman on the P. R. R., was fined $15 and sentenced to pay the costs.

Charles Stinson, who plead guilty to an indictment for robbery, on oath of John Ormsby, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of one year and ten months in the Work House.

Henry Kress, found guilty on the same indictment for robbery, received a sentence of two years to the Work House. B. Lunstetter, who was joined in the indictment, was found not guilty by the jury.

Frank Myers, alias Frank Preston, who entered pleas of guilty to two indictments for larceny, preferred by John J. O'Neil and John McDermott, was sentenced as follows: On the first indictment to two months imprisonment in the Workhouse, and on the second, one month in the same institution.

Jennie Gardner, found guilty of larceny and recommended to the mercy of the Court, was sentenced to the Workhouse for ninety days.

Benjamin Baker, convicted of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, on oath